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## Chirac Warns U.S. On Trade

Says Retaliation Will Follow Any Threat to Airbus

By Edward Cody

PARIS — Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of France accused the United States of economic "hostage-taking" Thursday and warned that any U.S. trade "aggression" against Europe's Airbus planes would be met with "retaliatory measures."

Mr. Chirac's unusually tough language reflected European irritation over assertions by the Reagan administration that government subsidies to the jointly produced European aircraft are a form of "disloyal competition" against private American aircraft manufacturers.

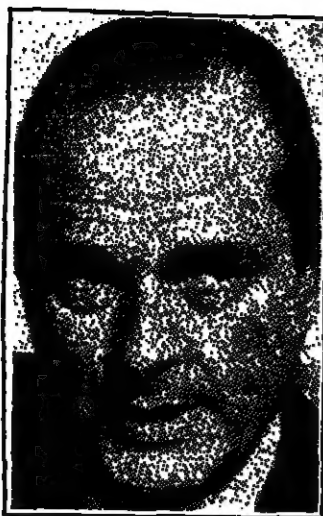
His remarks also underlined European fears that the growing protectionist rhetoric in the United States could result in trade measures that would hurt business in Europe and sour trans-Atlantic relations.

The concern was heightened by the strong tactics used by Washington last month in a dispute with the EC over grain exports. Washington was demanding compensation for the loss of grain markets following Spain's entry into the trade bloc a year ago.

The EC agreed Jan. 29 to grant wide-ranging concessions to the United States on the grain imports, but only after the Reagan administration threatened to impose retaliatory tariffs of up to 200 percent on some French wines, cognacs and cheeses and British guns.

The pressure from Washington was widely criticized in Europe. In that atmosphere, the U.S. undersecretary of commerce, Bruce Smart, and the deputy U.S. trade representative, Michael B. Smith, visited Paris, London and Bonn last week to convey the Reagan administration's objections to government subsidies for the Airbus.

European officials listened politely to their message but rejected



Jacques Chirac

it out of hand, according to French officials. The French foreign trade minister, Michel Noir, said that the charges of disloyal competition were "totally rejected."

Mr. Chirac, in a French radio interview scheduled to be aired Friday, described the U.S. tariff threats during the grain dispute as "a hostage-taking technique." The 200 percent levies that were averted last month would have been aimed chiefly at French products.

Asked about American objections to subsidies for the European consortium Airbus Industrie, Mr. Chirac said that European governments were ready to discuss the matter, "but in the competent forum, that is the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade."

"Concerning the possibility of U.S. aggression," the prime minister added, "I can tell you it would be totally unjustified."

"Second," he said, "it would without a doubt encounter a very great European solidarity that would not exclude the real retaliatory measures." He did not specify what form the retaliation would take.

U.S. objections have centered on subsequent models planned by Airbus Industrie, the A-330 and the A-340, which would compete against aircraft offered by the American manufacturers Boeing Co. and McDonnell Douglas Corp.

In the view of Europeans, U.S. tax breaks and Pentagon orders for military aircraft produced by civilian companies amount to the same thing as subsidies for research and development.

## 3 Traders Charged By U.S.

Insider Dealing Said to Enrich Kidder Account

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Federal prosecutors filed charges of insider trading Thursday against three Wall Street executives, alleging that they illegally made millions of dollars for Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Complaints made public by the Justice Dept. said the charges had an effect. Page 8.

The Dow Jones industrials fell; analysts said the charges had an effect. Page 8.

U.S. attorney's office in Manhattan charged Richard Wigton, a vice president at Kidder, Peabody & Co., Timothy L. Tabor, a former Kidder, Peabody vice president who most recently worked at Merrill Lynch & Co., and Robert M. Freeman, a partner at Goldman, Sachs & Co. who is the firm's head arbitrator.

The complaints were the latest in a series of insider-trading cases that have jolted Wall Street. The biggest so far was the case announced in November against Ivan F. Boesky, who agreed to plead guilty to an unspecified criminal charge and pay \$100 million in penalties and return of illegal profits. He also has been barred from the securities industry for life.

Rudolph Giuliani, the U.S. attorney who announced the charges against the Kidder, Peabody and Goldman Sachs executives, refused to say whether they were connected with the Boesky case. Mr. Giuliani also declined to specify whether other arrests were pending.

Prosecutors did not allege that Mr. Wigton or Mr. Tabor personally profited from the information they used, but said that Mr. Freeman did use it for his personal account.

The charges were partly based on information from an unidentified source at Kidder who has agreed to plead guilty in two insider-trading cases. See TRADERS, Page 15.



Soviet plainclothes officers arresting Boris Begun, center, son of the imprisoned Jewish dissident Josef Begun, after a demonstration Thursday in Moscow to demand his release.

## Moscow Police Pummel Protesters In Roughest Crackdown Since '85

By Bill Keller

MOSCOW — Demonstrators protesting on behalf of an imprisoned Jewish dissident, Josef Begun, were shown and punched Thursday by a phalanx of men in plainclothes in Moscow's roughest crackdown on public dissent in more than a year.

Uniformed police watched for about 10 minutes while more than 40 men in plainclothes manhandled demonstrators and Western correspondents covering the event. No injuries were reported.

Afterward, the police detained 12 members of the group of about 25 demonstrators, including Mr. Begun's wife and son. Some were fined for "hooliganism."

A reporter for a West German news agency said that he was detained by police who confiscated his film. Some passers-by shouted anti-Semitic epithets at the demonstrators. It was the fourth day that the

demonstrators had gathered on a pedestrian mall in central Moscow with placards appealing for the release of Mr. Begun, who is confined in Chistopol prison in the Tatar Republic for criticizing the treatment of Jews in the Soviet Union.

In addition to Mr. Begun's family and friends, the group of demonstrators included several Jews who have been denied permission to emigrate.

The protest was allowed to continue uninterrupted Monday, but witnesses said that the atmosphere became increasingly menacing Tuesday and Wednesday, with plainclothesmen jostling the demonstrators and ripping their placards.

Mr. Begun has been excluded from the Soviet Union's mass release of political prisoners, according to officials, because he refused to sign a statement promising to curtail his activities.

The incident threatened to become a serious embarrassment to the Soviet authorities just when hundreds of foreign scientists, politicians and cultural figures were arriving for a weekend "peace forum" that has been billed as a show of the new openness in Soviet society.

Gennadi I. Gerasimov, a spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry, blamed the disturbance on "vigilantes" who assaulted the demonstrators "in spite of the authorities."

But some of the demonstrators said that the same men who accosted them were later called as witnesses in an administrative proceeding in which the demonstrators were charged.

Western diplomats said that the decision to break up the demonstration showed that the Soviet authorities had decided to draw a firm line on public dissent following the recent release of 140 imprisoned dissidents.

A Western diplomat said: "It was clearly a calculated decision, at some official level, that if they let these demonstrations run their course they were in for endless days of embarrassment."

"I don't believe the leadership can be very happy with the way it turned out," he said.

Some diplomats speculated that the show of force was intended to appease Soviet security officials, who reportedly were unhappy about the pardons announced earlier this week.

Inna Begun, the wife of the imprisoned dissident, said that a plainclothes security officer who drove her home after two hours of detention warned her to cease her efforts on her husband's behalf.

"He said they gave us a day to demonstrate, they allowed us to be photographed," she said.

She said that the demonstrators had not decided whether they would continue their protest.

Western correspondents agreed that the incident Thursday was the most violent clash between police and demonstrators in Moscow since authorities broke up a human rights vigil at Pushkin Square in December 1985.

## Shamir Exhorts U.S. to Continue Bid to Iranians

By Jim Hoagland and Glenn Frankel

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has urged the United States to continue reaching out to potentially friendly elements in Iran and to reject the "guilt complex" that he suggested some Arab countries are trying to impose on Washington for having supplied arms to Tehran.

In an interview on Wednesday, he said claims by Arab nations such as Egypt and Jordan that the Iran scandal has damaged U.S. prestige and credibility in the Middle East had been "very much exaggerated" in an effort to extract "compensation" in the form of arms sales or more economic aid.

Mr. Shamir coupled his call for renewed American activism in the Middle East with his first public indication that he did not approve of Israel's role in helping ship U.S. arms to Iran.

He said he had been "not very well informed" about the operation, and compared his attitude to that of the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, who opposed the arms shipments.

At the time that Israeli officials and arms dealers helped in the U.S. shipments to Iran, Mr. Shamir was deputy prime minister and foreign minister. He was one of the three officials in the Labor-Likud coalition government who were supposed to rule on the most sensitive decisions faced by the government.

His remarks also were the first by any Israeli official to publicly express doubts about the operation, which was run by associates of the prime minister at the time, Shimon Peres. Mr. Peres and Mr. Shamir switched jobs in October under the power-sharing arrangement negotiated by Likud and Labor, Israel's two major political parties.

The Likud leader made little effort to disguise what appeared to be the first serious public disagreements with Mr. Peres since they traded posts. As he prepares for a trip beginning Sunday to the United States, the Likud leader also made these points:

• He said that "nothing tangible" had taken place on offers by the Lebanese Shiite leader, Nabih Berri, to arrange the swap of an Israeli airman held by Mr. Berri's forces and four hostages threatened with death in Beirut, in return for Israel's releasing 400 Arab prisoners. But his remarks indicated that Israel was exploring the possibility of such an exchange.

• He reiterated his strong opposition to an international peace conference on the Middle East and See SHAMIR, Page 4



Yitzhak Shamir

## Link Is Seen Between NSC And Contras

By Steven V. Roberts

WASHINGTON — A special White House commission investigating the Iran-contra affair has uncovered new information linking the National Security Council to private efforts to aid the Nicaraguan rebels in a period when such

activity by the federal government was banned by law, according to sources familiar with the commission's work.

Meanwhile, the commission said Wednesday that because of a "recent acquisition of new material" it needed an extra week to complete its report.

The request was granted by President Ronald Reagan, who made his second appearance before the panel Wednesday. The commission is now scheduled to issue its report Feb. 26.

It could not be learned immediately whether the information linking the commission to the rebels was the new material acquired by the commission headed by John Tower, a

See NSC, Page 4

## African Tradition and Modern Values

Tribal Loyalties Are Often at Odds With Nationalism

By Blaine Harden

NAIROBI — S.M. Otieno was a thoroughly modern African. He was a tall, silver-haired, honey-wedded criminal lawyer who drove a Mercedes, lived in a big house in a wealthy Nairobi suburb and sent his children abroad to college. He was a dominating, theatrical presence in a courtroom, adept at flustering prosecution witnesses. He made his reputation defending accused bank robbers.

But his death in December began a family, tribal and legal feud that has made Mr. Otieno, whose body has been in cold storage in the city morgue ever since, the most talked-about man in this country. His corpse has forced Kenya's legal system and millions of Kenyans to re-examine their nation to see just

how modern it has become. Should a modern African be compelled, in death, it is being asked, to comply with tribal customs that he had renounced when he was alive?

Outside the courtroom, Mr. Otieno was a gregarious man who recited Shakespeare in barrooms,

watched old Perry Mason shows on his video recorder and pattered around on weekends at his gentleman's farm on the outskirts of Nairobi.

Typical of Mr. Otieno's modernity was his marriage. He married a wealthy woman who was not a member of his tribe, the Luo. That was in 1963, the year of Kenya's independence, a time when intertribal marriages were rare and scandalous. Mr. Otieno's family and tribal elders did not sanction the marriage and they did not like his new wife, a strong-willed, college-educated woman from the rival Kikuyu tribe.

The lawyer did not seem to care what the Luo liked. He changed his last name from that of his father. He went against Luo custom and permitted his sons to be circumcised, a rite required by his wife's

tribe. He refused to teach his nine children the Luo language, kept them away from their Luo relatives and told them that tribal ways were "primitive." Family friends and colleagues say Mr. Otieno saw himself not as a Luo, but as a Kenyan.

Last Dec. 20, at the age of 55, Mr. Otieno died of a heart attack. His wife, children and friends said he had often told them he wanted to be buried in Nairobi. But the day he died, Luo elders began pressing his widow for custody of the body.

Invoking Luo custom, Mr. Otieno's brother and a tribal clan leader demanded that the corpse be taken "home." The clan insisted that a prominent Luo such as Mr. Otieno must be buried in Luo land, near Lake Victoria.

The widow, Virginia Wambui, would have none of it. She ordered her husband's brother out of her house. Police were called to the house to keep the clan away. The widow left instructions at the morgue that clan members not be allowed to view the body. She reportedly feared they would steal it.

The fight for the body has become an allegory for one of the most psychologically wrenching aspects of life in Kenya and across this continent: the rub between ancient African tradition and modern, mostly Western, values.

Just after Christmas, the widow and the Luo clan scheduled funeral services. See KENYA, Page 7.



S.M. Otieno

Family friends say Mr. Otieno saw himself not as a Luo tribesman, but as a Kenyan.

ancient African tradition and modern, mostly Western, values. Just after Christmas, the widow and the Luo clan scheduled funeral services. See KENYA, Page 7.

## Bloc Reacts Coolly to Soviet 'Openness'

By Michael T. Kaufman

WARSAW — Mikhail S. Gorbachev's espousal of greater openness in Soviet society has met a mixed response from his East European allies, from applause in Poland to apparent hostility in Czechoslovakia.

In Poland, the Eastern-bloc country with the greatest cultural and religious freedom, General Wojciech Jaruzelski has echoed most closely the signals of reform and modernization.

But in other Communist countries in Eastern Europe, where cultural, political and religious expression is more circumscribed, the official response to recent Soviet

moves has tended more toward suspicion.

In Czechoslovakia, the Communist Party newspaper, Rude Pravo, failed to carry Mr. Gorbachev's recent speeches advocating reform in the Soviet government and party.

The paper cited "technical reasons," but analysts say that divisions in Prague over Mr. Gorbachev's policies may have been the cause.

At the same time, East Germany's Communist leadership has strongly signaled that it is unenthused about Mr. Gorbachev's calls for "openness" and "democratization" and that it does not intend to imitate the Soviet Union's outlined reforms.

East Germany's state-run press and the country's leader, Erich Honecker, recently have praised East Germany's own economic and political system. But they have conspicuously avoided mentioning Mr. Gorbachev's initiatives.

Czechoslovakia's leaders, who were placed in power when Soviet tanks toppled the increasingly independent Communist government of Alexander Dubcek in 1968, have called in the last few weeks for "weighing up innovations against the experiences of the late 60s."

Like Mr. Honecker, Gustav Husak, the Czechoslovak leader, has pointed to the relative economic prosperity of his country. The position of both men appears to be that

any relaxation of control can unleash social yearnings that lead to conflict and decline.

The very word "reform" is taboo in Czechoslovakia and has been deleted by censors since the suppression of the reformist Prague Spring of 1968. Only the word "changes" is permissible.

Several Czechoslovak observers have suggested that the "technical" problems cited by Rude Pravo in failing to publish Mr. Gorbachev's speeches resulted from a debate over what to do when he speaks favorably of "reform."

Unlike Poland or Hungary, all parts of Czechoslovakia receive Soviet television broadcasts. Several Czechoslovakians say that Soviet news programs have become much more popular, with viewers watching the programs for much the same reason that so many Poles listen to Western shortwave broadcasts.

In Hungary, where economic liberalization has gone further than in any Warsaw Pact country, a candid response to Mr. Gorbachev's initiatives was offered this week in a radio address by Matyas Szencs, a Central Committee secretary who had served as ambassador to Moscow.

He said that the courage shown by the Soviet leadership in its approach to reform "commands respect," but that it should not serve as a model.

"Any kind of imitation would be a mistake," Mr. Szencs said. "Every party is independent and sovereign, and works within the peculiar conditions of its country, and therefore the experiences of each of them cannot be mechanically transplanted."

"The entire party, the entire people and the country must be shaken up in the USSR," he said.

Mr. Szencs is sometimes mentioned as a possible successor to Janos Kadar, Hungary's 74-year-old leader. Power was handed to Mr. Kadar in 1956 when Soviet troops crushed street fighters who were rallying to cries for reform, democracy and independence from Soviet control.

In today's Hungary, economic See BLOC, Page 4

## Angry Buildup Braces U.S. for TV Series

By Peter J. Boyer

Special to the Herald Tribune  
NEW YORK — "Amerika," the 14½-hour ABC miniseries about life in a Soviet-occupied United States, which begins on Sunday night, is probably the most loudly anticipated television program ever broadcast.

Protest groups from the left and the right in the United States, women's groups and church groups, physicians' groups and coalitions of housewives have marched, prayed and petitioned for months to oppose the film. Some sponsors have wavered and one, Chrysler, withdrew. Other sponsors have stood fast, hoping the controversy will translate into huge audiences.

The Soviet Union has reacted angrily and the United Nations has pushed the ABC television network for a number of concessions.

Where the usual urge in network television is to make more of a program than is warranted, so much has been made of "Amerika," that the ABC television network finds itself in the unusual position of reminding everyone that it is, after all, only television. Before each episode, ABC will broadcast this disclaimer:

"This series is fiction. The institutions and organizations depicted are not intended to bear any resemblance to today's counterparts." That advisory may or may not be a response to a UN lobbying campaign aimed at winning certain concessions from ABC. The net-

"These are dramatizations. They aren't going to change superpower relations."

— John B. Sica, president of ABC

work insists that its advisers are "in no way" a response to the UN request for one. The United Nations is urged because the international "peacekeeping" forces backing the Soviet occupation in the film bear an uncanny resemblance to UN troops.

The source of all the upset is a movie that takes place in Nebraska, about 10 years hence. The Soviet Union has managed an unopposed takeover of the United States, and America is a grim and fallow place. Occupation forces (the pseudo United Nations) rape, oppress and occasionally massacre, but in time

a resistance movement led by a Vietnam veteran and former presidential candidate (played by the singer Kris Kristofferson) emerges and the American spirit gets its test.

By almost any measure, "Amerika" is not the usual television production. It was born in a column of a conservative writer for the Los Angeles Herald Examiner, who was writing to protest a 1983 ABC movie, "The Day After." That film, showing the horrors of a nuclear strike in Kansas, was assailed by some conservatives as propaganda for anti-nuclear groups.

The column, by Ben Stein, said that, if ABC felt the need to get fanciful, it might as well make a movie called "In Red America," which would show how the lives of ordinary Americans were changed by a Soviet takeover.

Almost immediately, "Amerika" struck a rich vein of protest.

Early last year, Soviet authorities summoned the ABC Moscow correspondent, Walter Rogers, and suggested that "Amerika" might jeopardize the new gathering of efforts of ABC News in the Soviet Union. ABC temporarily postponed production, partly to weigh the Soviet matter but mostly to consider the fiscal issues. Eventually, it decided to go ahead with a slightly scaled-down "Amerika."

Tass gave "Amerika" almost daily ratings.

In the United States, one group protested that "Amerika" portrayed women as weak-willed traitors, another group complained that the miniseries showed Americans as too acquiescent. And a group called Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War protested the movie, apparently in the belief

See AMERIKA, Page 11



In this scene from the series, a crowd of mostly elderly men salute, while another waves an upside-down American flag.



Mary, Queen of Scots, executed 400 years ago, left a fascinating historical trail for visitors to Scotland. Page 9.

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## Beirut After 6-Week Break: Many Changes, None for Better

By Ihsan A. Hijazi  
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — A Lebanese man returning to Beirut after a six-week vacation abroad found many changes in the city. Predictably, in a country that has endured a dozen years of civil war, an invasion by Israel, the kidnappings of several Westerners and other calamities, none of the changes were for the better. For one thing, there was the garbage. Trash pickups have stopped because the garbage dump is in a combat zone in southern Beirut. In West Beirut, garbage has been spilling into streets already full of rubble from demolished buildings.

In those streets, used cars imported from Europe are driven at tire-screaming speeds. Only military commanders and others in positions of influence dare drive new automobiles, for only they can protect them against the thieves who have taken to stealing cars in broad daylight.

Some traffic congestion has eased in recent weeks because of a fuel shortage. The importing of gasoline has been hampered by a sharp rise in the value of the dollar against the Lebanese pound.

The fuel shortage has led to a bread shortage because bakery ovens use diesel oil. Power rationing has increased because the state-run grid also runs on imported oil.

In some crowded thoroughfares and shopping areas such as Corniche Mazzra and Hamra Street, the noise of electric

generators mixes with the honking of taxi horns to produce a deafening din. Aside from the fear of being killed in cross fire or by a sniper's bullet, the main cause of anxiety is inflation. Prices have increased 400 percent in four months. The dollar is trading for 100 Lebanese pounds, up from 63 pounds six weeks ago and 5 pounds four years earlier.

Lebanese predict that the dollar rate will continue to rise. The recession, they say, is a byproduct of the political decay that has taken hold in a country that was once more prosperous than Saudi Arabia.

Muslim cabinet ministers and the speaker of the National Assembly are not on speaking terms with the president, who is a Christian. The cabinet has not met for more than a year.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami says the government spends 2 billion pounds a month but has an income of only 100 million pounds.

One reason for the shortage of state revenue is that private militia groups are operating their own sea outlets and allowing traders to import goods through them to avoid paying official customs duties.

Ordinary Lebanese seem surprised and puzzled by the attention the United States and other foreign powers give to the Westerners whom one store owner described as "a few hostages."

The merchant said: "We don't want to see any innocent person taken captive."

But tens of Lebanese are being kidnapped and killed every day and hardly any mention is made of their plight in the international media. Lebanese, too, are miserable. The superpowers must understand that.

Fear is the key in Beirut. "Everyone is afraid," a member of the National As-

**Fear is the key in Beirut. 'Everyone is afraid,' a National Assembly member said.**

sembly said. "Civilians live in constant fear of being killed, abducted or, at best, robbed. Politicians are a favorable target for assassination. A gunman is afraid to be found in an area controlled by a rival militia."

Camille Chamoun, 86, a former president who now is finance minister, escaped with minor wounds when a car bomb was detonated as his limousine passed in East Beirut, the Christian sector of the capital.

Within an hour of the incident, artillery duels broke out between Christian and Muslim parts of Beirut. The international airport was shelled and one shell struck a jetliner of Middle East Airlines, the national carrier, minutes after its passengers had disembarked.

Residents of West Beirut said the Lebanese Forces, a Christian militia, had intended to close the airport in the mostly Shiite Muslim southern suburbs, because Muslims had objected to the reopening of an airstrip at the village of Halat in a Christian area 15 miles (24 kilometers) north of the capital.

Middle East Airlines, the only carrier that had been using the Beirut airport, suspended all flights Feb. 1 after it reportedly received a threat from the Lebanese Forces that any plane taking off or landing would be shot.

Christians say that it is not safe for them to use the Beirut airport and that they must have their own. Muslims say that opening a Christian airport would be partitioning.

All over the Christian area, placards have gone up: "No Beirut airport without Halat airport."

In West Beirut, the slogans reflect different concerns. Walls in the Muslim sector are plastered with posters showing the Iranian leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, at the center of a map of Lebanon covered with militants with clenched fists. With arms outstretched, the ayatollah is shown urging Muslims to unite and set up an Islamic state in Lebanon.

The posters have been put up by Hezbollah, or the Party of God, a group backed by Iran. Most Lebanese believe Hezbollah is the umbrella organization for the groups that together are holding

25 Western hostages, 8 of them Americans. Around some Hezbollah offices in West Beirut, bulldozers have been putting up earth mounds. "We're preparing for the American attack," a bearded bulldozer driver said.

U.S. aircraft carriers and other warships that have been sailing off the Lebanese coast for the past three weeks have heightened expectations of U.S. military action to rescue the hostages.

The maneuvers and a State Department order last month for Americans to leave Lebanon within 30 days or have their passports revoked have aroused anger among the few remaining Americans in Beirut.

"We have strongly protested to the American government," said a 52-year-old American woman married to a Lebanese doctor. "Do they expect me to leave my husband and children and return to the United States?"

Several Americans left Lebanon within 24 hours after the order was issued. The U.S. Embassy, in East Beirut, has been flooded with inquiries from hundreds of Lebanese who have permanent resident status in the United States. They want to know if the ban affects them too.

It is not their only apprehension. "Lebanese with green cards who live in West Beirut will not dare carry them," one such Lebanese said, "because the card might become a death warrant."

## Israelis Clash In Court on Hostage Plan

Reuters

JERUSALEM — Families of people killed by Arab guerrillas scuffled with the police on Thursday in Israel's Supreme Court after the court delayed hearing their appeal to prevent any swap of Arab guerrillas for captives in Beirut.

The clash, which resulted in one arrest and one detention, underscored public pressure on the government to reject a proposal to trade 400 Arab prisoners for an Israeli airman as part of a package to obtain freedom for four hostages in Beirut.

The families asked the court Wednesday to issue a temporary restraining order preventing the government from releasing convicted guerrillas, especially those who attacked their families.

The State Attorney's Office prepared a written statement to the court Thursday saying there was no basis for media reports of Israeli negotiations for a prisoner swap.

Shouting "death to terrorists," relatives carrying large photographs of guerrilla victims and a sign saying "Don't Free Terrorists" were escorted from the courthouse by about two dozen policemen.

Police arrested and handcuffed Asher Amedi, the brother of a Jewish seminary student who was fatally knifed by guerrillas in Jerusalem last year.

The scuffle broke out after the three-judge court ordered a police investigation into efforts by the families to invade the chambers of the president of the court on Wednesday. It postponed further discussion before the court until the inquiry is completed.

"If the man who killed my daughter is freed, I will try to find him," said Rachamim Adi, whose 11-year-old daughter was killed in a Jerusalem bus bombing in 1984. "I don't mind sitting in jail but he will sit under the ground."

Israel has said it will not bow to demands by Beirut kidnappers to free the 400 prisoners in exchange for three American university lecturers and an Indian colleague held hostage in Lebanon.

Israeli leaders have said, however, that they might consider a proposal by the Shiite Muslim militia leader Nabih Berri to free an Israeli air navigator held by Mr. Berri's Amal militia group in exchange for the 400 prisoners.

In Washington on Wednesday, Secretary of State George P. Shultz said the U.S. government wanted no trade of American hostages in Lebanon for Arab prisoners in Israel. "We believe in no deals," Mr. Shultz said on television. "We don't encourage other countries to make deals. We discourage it."

Mr. Shultz, asked if he had expressed the U.S. position to Israel, said: "They know very well our views, and your program is another way of expressing it."



A Palestinian mother joined a protest Thursday in West Beirut against a Shiite Muslim blockade of refugee camps.

## UN Agency Seeks Shiite Permission To Deliver Food to Palestinian Camp

Reuters

BEIRUT — United Nations workers waited Thursday for a Muslim militia to grant them safe conduct to deliver food to a refugee camp here where Palestinians are reportedly facing starvation after a 15-week siege.

"We are planning to go in with food and medical supplies when we get the green light," said a spokeswoman for the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian refugees.

Trucks packed with relief supplies at the agency's warehouse in West Beirut were ready to move into the Burj al-Brajneh camp within an hour if Amal, the Shiite Muslim militia besieging the camp, guaranteed their safety, she said.

Foreign medical workers at the camp say that the hunger there is so extreme that some of its 30,000 refugees have eaten cats, dogs and rats.

In southern Lebanon meanwhile, Israeli warplanes killed two persons and wounded five in a dawn raid at the village of Miyeh near Sidon, the police said. It was Israel's fifth raid on Lebanon this year.

Witnesses said that 10 houses were destroyed in the attack, including one used by the Fatah faction of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which is led by Yasser Arafat.

Fatah sources in Sidon said that one of those killed and three of the wounded were Palestinian guerrillas. The police reported earlier that both of those killed were civilians.

The jets fired more than a dozen missiles at Miyeh, a hilltop village near the Palestinian refugee camp of the same name. The area is inhabited mainly by Sunni Muslim fundamentalist refugees who were driven from Tripoli in 1985 during battles with Syrian-backed militias.

The raid came amid continued speculation that Israel might be willing to exchange Arab prisoners for an Israeli airman who was shot down in a similar attack near Sidon last October.

The leader of the Amal militia, Nabih Berri, has promised to free the airman in exchange for 400 Palestinians and Lebanese held by Israel if kidnappers in Beirut release four hostages: three Americans and an Indian.

Amal has blockaded Burj al-Brajneh and Chatila, another Palestinian refugee camp in the Beirut area, since Oct. 29, and the camp of Rashidiyeh near Tyre in the south since Sept. 30. The militia is seeking to prevent Palestinians from regaining the power base they had in Lebanon until the Israeli invasion in 1982.

Amal fighters turned away two food trucks away from Burj al-Brajneh on Wednesday, saying that Palestinians had failed to fulfill an agreement to withdraw from the strategic village of Maghdoush near Sidon, which they captured from Amal in November.

PLO guerrillas pulled out of Maghdoush late last month, but left the village in control of pro-Iranian local Sunni militias and the militant Hezbollah, or Party of God.

Meanwhile, unidentified gunmen kidnapped a former adviser to President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon on Thursday in mostly Muslim West Beirut, the police said. They said that armed men intercepted the car of Jean Obied, a Christian, in West Beirut.

## Iran Official In Soviet for Talks on Gulf

Agence France-Press

TEHRAN — Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati left Thursday for Moscow, where he is scheduled to hold talks on the Gulf war, the Tehran radio said. It is the first visit to Moscow by a ranking Iranian official since the 1979 revolution.

In a brief statement, Mr. Velayati said he intended to put forward Iran's point of view with regard to Moscow's support for Iraq in the Gulf war. The Soviet Union ranks alongside France as Iraq's biggest military supplier.

Iran, Mr. Velayati said, is willing to have neighborly relations with the Soviet Union based on mutual respect and noninterference.

The visit is at the invitation of Mr. Velayati's Soviet counterpart, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, the radio said.

■ **Iraqis Bomb Tehran**

At least 10 persons were reported killed or wounded Thursday in an Iraqi air raid on Tehran, one of several attacks on Iranian cities, Reuters reported from Tehran.

The newspaper Kayhan said rescue workers had recovered eight persons killed or wounded from the rubble of two houses hit in the attack.

It said two others were injured by a second bomb that demolished two car repair shops. The Tehran radio said two children were among the victims.

The Iranian news agency IRNA reported that Iraqi planes bombed the capital for a second time late Thursday, killing and injuring several more persons.

The Iranian capital was plunged into darkness after the second attack and power was still out two hours later.

Tehran radio reported more people killed or wounded when Iraqi warplanes hit residential areas in the western cities of Hamadan, Ilam, Malayer, Sanandaj and Zanjan.

## U.S. Considering Lifting Sanctions Against Poland After Aide's Visit

By David B. Ottaway  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is considering lifting economic sanctions on Poland following a visit there by Deputy Secretary of State John C. Whitehead, who reported that progress is being made on human rights issues.

Mr. Whitehead, who also visited Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia, said that he was assured by the Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, that "it was not government policy to arrest anybody for political activities," although he refused to guarantee that none would be arrested in the future.

General Jaruzelski said he had concluded he would "rather have a little irritation every day than a great big explosion every 10 years," Mr. Whitehead said.

Because of this new attitude, Mr.

Whitehead said, the Polish government has become generally more tolerant of the Solidarity union movement and is maintaining a better human rights record, with no new arrests since an amnesty was granted to almost all political prisoners last September.

Since that amnesty, which freed 250 prisoners, Poland has been urging Washington to restore its most-favored-nation trading status and to provide credits to help Warsaw deal with serious economic and foreign debt problems. No decision has been made by the administration, sources said.

Mr. Whitehead said that the leader of Solidarity, Lech Walesa, and Cardinal Jozef Glemp, whom he also saw in Warsaw, also had urged the lifting of sanctions, contending that they hurt the Polish people more than the government.

Mr. Whitehead said he had dis-

cussed the fate of the 22 political prisoners still being held and had protested the government's new practice of imposing "fines" on its opponents, and sometimes confiscating their property, rather than jailing them. However, he said he had found that the practice was not widespread and that most fines were "modest."

Mr. Whitehead said lifting U.S. sanctions might help the government obtain new loans and credits from the West.

In Bulgaria, Mr. Whitehead met with Todor Zhivkov, the Bulgarian Communist leader.

Mr. Whitehead, who was criticized by some U.S. conservatives for visiting Bulgaria, said he had found Mr. Zhivkov, who has ruled Bulgaria for 32 years, a "table-thumping shouter" and "interesting character."

## Vatican Institutes Tighter Austerity After Laity Declines Plea for Funds

By Loren Jenkins  
Washington Post Service

VATICAN CITY — A Vatican appeal to the world's Catholics for additional funds to offset the church's growing budget deficits has met with such feeble response that rigid austerity measures have been ordered for the church's administration here, according to Vatican sources.

A letter sent to all Vatican offices recently by Cardinal Agostino Roset, the Holy See's administrative head, ordered all departments to hold their spending to last year's levels, according to these sources.

This was necessary, the letter said, because a budget for this year had not yet been approved, presumably because the church was still struggling to find a solution to its growing annual deficit.

Following a meeting in October, the 13 cardinals appointed by Pope John Paul II to oversee Vatican finances appealed to the faithful in

churches around the world to increase their contributions. The cardinals revealed at the time that the Vatican had a deficit of \$39 million in 1985 and they estimated the 1986 deficit at a record \$56 million.

Vatican sources said the final figures for last year are not ready yet. The cardinals said there was little more belt-tightening the Vatican could impose on its administration without hampering its efficiency. Because of that they appealed to their national churches, especially those from the richer countries, to step up contributions.

In recent years, the pope has had to resort to his personally controlled fund, known as Peter's Pence, to help cover deficits, spending \$28 million from the fund on the 1985 deficit. The fund is made up from collections in Catholic churches around the world.

According to Vatican sources, however, what the cardinals were

seeking last year was an increase in revenues from the funds of the national Catholic churches, whose budgets and contributions are not controlled by the Vatican.

These sources said that the commitment of fresh funds from the national churches has not been sufficient to meet the Vatican's minimum needs, resulting in the failure to date to approve any budget for this year.

These questions are expected to head the agenda when the 13 cardinals gather again next month for their semiannual review of the Vatican's finances.

Until then, the sources said, the spending limits for last year would be strictly adhered to.

The Vatican's revenues have been reduced by the mismanagement of some of its investments, banking scandals and, recently, the rapidly shrinking value of the U.S. dollar.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### U.S. Launches Titan After 2 Failures

WASHINGTON (WP) — The U.S. Air Force successfully launched a secret military satellite atop a Titan-3B rocket late Wednesday evening in the first such attempt since two accidents in 18 months grounded the Titan rocket fleet last year, the Pentagon announced Thursday. The rocket carried a military satellite that officials declined to identify. The satellite, reportedly designed to monitor Soviet transmissions, was launched into polar orbit.

The air force secretary, Edward C. Aldridge, Jr., said the launching was "the first major step in the recovery of the space program" of the Defense Department.

### Toll Put at 35 in Philippine Fighting

MANILA — Rebels attacked a village Thursday in the central Philippines, killing a local official and three others and bringing to 35 the number killed since a cease-fire expired Sunday, the military reported. President Corason C. Aquino said Wednesday that the armed forces would resume operations against the rebels. But the stopped short of ordering an immediate military offensive against the 23,500-member New People's Army, the military wing of the Communist Party. In the attack Thursday morning, an undetermined number of rebels converged on a village in Capiz Province, 250 miles (400 kilometers) southeast of Manila, the military headquarters said. No other details were available. A battle Tuesday between rebels and Philippine Army soldiers left 15 persons dead, most of them civilians, in Nueva Ecija Province north of Manila. Military reports reaching Manila said that four rebels, four soldiers and five civilians were killed in clashes in widely scattered parts of the country Tuesday and Wednesday.

### Navy Secretary Will Leave Pentagon

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Navy Secretary John F. Lehman Jr. has decided to resign later this year, the Pentagon said Thursday.

Robert B. Sims, the Pentagon's chief spokesman, said Mr. Lehman, 44, told Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger of his decision last week. Mr. Sims said he did not believe Mr. Lehman had set a date for his resignation. He said Mr. Lehman would be returning to the private sector.

Speculation about Mr. Lehman's future has focused in part on the possibility of his becoming presidential campaign manager for Vice President George Bush. Mr. Lehman was on vacation and could not be reached for comment.

### Sikh Rebels Rob Bank of \$4.5 Million

CHANDIGARH, India (UPI) — Sikh separatists wielding submachine guns and shouting slogans stole \$4.5 million on Thursday in the largest bank robbery in Indian history. Punjab state police said. The police spokesman said between 12 and 15 Sikhs, most of them wearing police uniforms, walked into a branch of the Punjab National Bank in Ludhiana, about 60 miles (about 96 kilometers) northwest of the state capital of Chandigarh, shortly after it opened at 10:30 A.M. Bank employees mistook them for real officers and two security guards complied with requests to hand over their weapons for inspection. The extremists then took the keys to the safe from the manager and a cashier and locked all those inside the bank in a room, the spokesman said. The Sikhs filled bags with \$4.5 million and fled in a van, he added.

### Iran Said to Execute 7,000 in 1979-85

GENEVA (AP) — A United Nations report released Thursday said that at least 7,000 people were executed in Iran between 1979 and 1985, and cited reports that torture in the Islamic country continues to be widespread.

But the report, compiled by Reynaldo Galindo Pohl of El Salvador for the UN Human Rights Commission, noted a "certain evolution in the situation of human rights" in Iran. The report was based on information from opposition groups in Iran and from nongovernmental organizations including the Bahr'i International Community and Amnesty International.

It said that executions numbered in the thousands from 1979 to 1985 but have been considerably lower in the past few years, at 500 in 1984 and 470 in 1985. No figure was provided for last year, but the report said the downward trend "appears to have continued." Members of the Bahr'i faith and other religious and ethnic minorities "continued to be subjected to harassment, discrimination and persecution," the report said.

### Student Talks With Madrid Falter

MADRID (Reuters) — Violent disagreements between students hindered the resumption on Thursday of talks with the Spanish government, diminishing prospects of an end soon to more than two months of unrest in high schools.

A boycott of classes by schoolchildren was in its fourth day, and a strike by private school teachers went into its third and last day. Demonstrations and incidents were reported in Zaragoza, Seville and Valladolid.

Education Minister José María Aznar, meeting leaders of the various students' unions in turn, had planned talks on Thursday with the most radical, the Students' Coordinator. But divisions within the union prevented the meeting.

### For the Record

Vietnamese authorities returned 30 Chinese prisoners captured on the border between the two countries, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said Thursday.

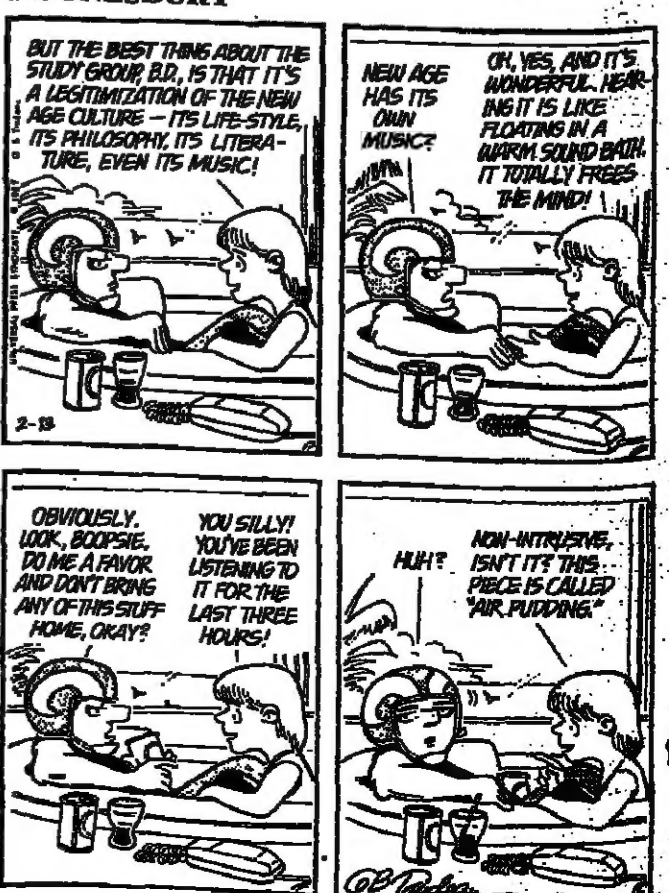
Baroness Denise van Thysen, the Brazilian-born former wife of the industrialist Baron Heinrich van Thysen, was extradited by Liechtenstein back to Switzerland on Thursday to face charges of breach of trust and embezzlement.

Egyptians voted Thursday in a referendum to dissolve parliament and clear the way for general elections in April. An overwhelming vote for dissolution of the 488-seat People's Assembly, elected for a five-year term in May 1984, was expected. Politicians and the national press predicted general elections would be held on April 9.

A Paraguayan opposition leader has been freed after five months in prison for inciting rebellion against President Alfredo Stroessner, officials said Thursday. Miguel Abdon Sanchez of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party leader was arrested Sept. 13 following a speech. (Reuters)

A Bessarabian company has placed in storage 2,000 tons of powdered milk contaminated by radiation from last year's Soviet nuclear accident at Chernobyl, Environment Minister Walter Wallmann said Thursday. (AP)

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## Bush, on Political Trip, Assails Decision Process In Arms Sales to Iran

By David Hoffman  
Washington Post Service

LANSING, Michigan — Vice President George Bush, speaking Thursday during a political trip here, criticized the way decisions were made in President Ronald Reagan's clandestine arms sales to Iran and for the first time said he had reservations about the policy.

Questioned about whether he had advised Mr. Reagan to proceed with the arms sales, Mr. Bush did not respond directly, and he declined to provide details about his reservations.

The report of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence investigating the arms sales indicated that at one point at least in the decision-making process, Mr. Bush supported the sales of arms to Iran.

Mr. Bush said Thursday that many senior U.S. officials had been excluded from meetings concerning the Iran initiative. He did not provide specifics.

But said he had recommended to the Tower Commission, the presidential commission investigating the sales, that such policies not be approved in the future unless all appropriate officials were "thoroughly briefed."

"That didn't take place," Mr. Bush said, "and to the degree it didn't, I don't think the president was well served."

Mr. Bush was asked about his reaction to information provided in July by a key Israeli official that the United States was dealing with the

most radical elements in Iran, rather than with moderates there as President Reagan has claimed.

In retrospect, Mr. Bush said, referring to the memo and the disclosure that the United States was dealing with the radicals, "It does raise a flag for me. It didn't at the time, frankly."

Mr. Bush also said he believed that the difference between radical and moderate elements in Iran was a "question of semantics."

Mr. Bush was told about the connection with the radicals by Amir Mir, a counterterrorism adviser to Shimon Peres, who was then Israel's prime minister. Details of the meeting were recently made public in a memo written last summer by Mr. Bush's chief of staff, Craig L. Fuller.

Mr. Reagan has defended the Iran initiative by depicting it as an effort to reach out to moderate factions in that country. But the White House acknowledged afterward that the United States also was dealing with radical elements in the Tehran regime.

Asked whether Mr. Reagan was trading arms for hostages, Mr. Bush acknowledged that there was a "perception" that a swap was made. He said that Mr. Reagan still believed that he did not authorize such a trade and that it was not U.S. policy.

Mr. Bush conceded that the perception of a trade resulted from documents detailing the administration's efforts at the time.

Mr. Bush acknowledged that the



George Bush

Iran affair had eroded some of his political support nationwide. But he reiterated that he would accept the conclusions of several investigations that are under way and that he would not attempt to distance himself from Mr. Reagan.

Mr. Bush is striving to protect his position as the front-runner for the Republican presidential nomination in 1988.

The state of Michigan, which he visited Wednesday and Thursday, is important in the 1988 presidential contest because the state will be the first next winter to select delegates to the Republican National Convention. Mr. Bush traveled later Thursday to Illinois.

## U.S. Latin Expert Accuses Official of 'McCarthyism'

By John M. Goshko  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Francis J. McNeil, one of the State Department's most widely respected experts on Latin America, has retired as deputy director of intelligence, charging that he was a victim of an "exercise in McCarthyism" by Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary for inter-American affairs.

Mr. McNeil said he had incurred Mr. Abrams' wrath with his assessments of U.S. policy in Central America.

He also said that Mr. Abrams had accused him of disclosures to the press, and that partly because of this accusation he was investigated for several months about whether he was a security risk.

The investigation exonerated Mr. McNeil, 54, of charges that he gave a confidential departmental document to The Washington Post and provided false information about the U.S. ambassador in Venezuela to the press there.

In addition, Mr. McNeil asserted that Mr. Abrams' opposition had prevented his nomination as ambassador to Peru even though he had been tentatively recommended for the post by senior department officials.

Mr. McNeil, a former ambassador to Costa Rica, said that Mr. Abrams was angered that some of the studies prepared by the Bureau of Intelligence and Research had questioned the effectiveness of the U.S.-supported contra forces fighting Nicaragua's leftist government.

He said that Mr. Abrams sharply curtailed information-sharing and other cooperation between the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs and the Bureau of Intelligence and Re-

search while Mr. McNeil served there as principal deputy assistant secretary.

Mr. Abrams could not be reached for direct comment on Mr. McNeil's charges. But one of Mr. Abrams' aides said he had been authorized to deny that there had been a "vendetta" against Mr. McNeil.

Mr. Abrams, a political appointee who has served in three assistant secretary posts since 1981, is closely identified with administration conservatives who advocate continued U.S. backing for the rebels in Nicaragua.

The incident has caused considerable debate in the Foreign Service, where Mr. McNeil is regarded by his colleagues as a model diplomat noted for the candor of his advice and his nonpartisan loyalty to a succession of secretaries of state from both political parties.

He has won awards from the State Department and the American Foreign Service Association attesting to these qualities.

Many Foreign Service officers have said that Mr. McNeil's dispute with Mr. Abrams is new evidence that the Reagan administration is not prepared to tolerate opinions that appear to differ from its ideological convictions.

In November, when Mr. McNeil was preparing his retirement request, he sent Mr. Abrams a note that he said was never acknowledged. In it, Mr. McNeil wrote:

"I thought you should hear di-

rectly from me as well as from elsewhere that I am leaving the Foreign Service in response to your exercise in McCarthyism. Confusing candor with disloyalty is a disservice to American interests and tradition. Whatever you may choose to say, I have served this administration as I have served others, loyally, effectively and at occasional personal risk."

The aide to Mr. Abrams, who asked not to be identified, said several others in the State Department, besides Mr. Abrams, had suspected Mr. McNeil of disclosing sensitive information.

The official also said that Mr. McNeil had been passed over for the Peru Embassy because Mr. Abrams and other senior depart-

ment officials believed that there was a better candidate. The official implied that Mr. McNeil's charges stemmed from resentment.

However, four senior department officials not directly involved in Latin America policy, but with knowledge of the situation, supported Mr. McNeil's version of the dispute.

These officials, who also asked not to be identified, said Mr. Abrams opposed making Mr. McNeil ambassador to Peru or any other Latin American country. In meetings with other officials, they said, Mr. Abrams characterized Mr. McNeil as a "leaker" and someone whose loyalty to President Ronald Reagan's policies was suspect.

## Reagan to Delay Request for More Contra Aid

By Elaine Sciolino  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Prospects for a renewal of congressional aid to Nicaraguan rebels are so bleak that the Reagan administration has decided to postpone its formal request for several months, according to administration officials.

They said Wednesday that the request for \$105 million in new aid would probably not be made until September, when the administration hopes the political climate will have improved.

Even then, the outlook remains grim, as the request is expected to coincide with the completion of potentially embarrassing investigations by congressional select committees and a special prosecutor into the secret arms sales to Iran and the diversion of profits to the Nicaraguan rebels.

Listing problems affecting the administration's ability to persuade Congress to provide new aid for the contras, as the insurgents are known, officials point to the expected resig-

nation of an important civilian leader of the rebel movement, the absence of any major rebel military victories after more than four years in the field, reports of human rights abuses by the contras, the increasing reluctance of Nicaragua's neighbors to shelter them, internal squabbling within the administration and continuing revelations in the Iran-contra affair.

There have been sharp divisions even within the State Department on how to pursue the contra policy.

The most dramatic is the retirement of the deputy director of the Bureau of Intelligence and Research, Francis J. McNeil, an expert on Latin America in the department, who charged that his analysis of American policy in Central America made him the victim of an "exercise in McCarthyism" by Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs.

The disparity in contra policy is unlikely to affect the \$40 million final installment of the \$100 million appropriated last year for the

contras. A bill to cut the \$40 million is not expected to receive the necessary two-thirds vote in both houses to override a presidential veto. But the intensity of the opposition could set the tone for the expected debate in the fall on the \$105 million.

"The administration is obviously trying to buy time," said Senator Christopher J. Dodd, Democrat of Connecticut and co-sponsor of the bill to cut the \$40 million. "If there were a vote in Congress today to renew aid, Republicans and Democrats alike would reject it."

Mr. Abrams acknowledged that the contras could run out of money during the summer, although he emphasized that the \$40 million is supposed to last until the end of September.

Mr. Abrams conceded that the expected resignation of Arturo José Cruz, an economist and former official of the Sandinist government whose leadership has been important in getting Congress to approve contra aid, would hurt the Reagan administration's ability to obtain new financing for the rebels.

## McFarlane Reported in Good Spirits

By Martin Tolchin  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The state of mind of Robert C. McFarlane was said to have improved as Washington officials closed ranks behind him.

"He's in good spirits," said a visitor to Mr. McFarlane on Wednesday at Bethesda Naval Hospital, where the former national security adviser is recuperating from a Valium overdose, apparently in a suicide attempt.

There are no plans to discharge Mr. McFarlane, according to a person familiar with the case. He added that as soon as Mr. McFarlane recovers, the former official had every intention of fully cooperating with the pending investigations of U.S. arms sales to Iran, in which Mr. McFarlane played a key role.

President Ronald Reagan and Vice President George Bush, meanwhile, have expressed their concern in telephone conversations with Mr. McFarlane's wife, Jonda, and Mr. Bush also sent a message to Mr. McFarlane at the hospital.

Mr. Reagan was "very concerned and upset for Bud, and will call him," the White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, told reporters. "The president talked to Mrs. McFarlane, and will talk to Bud as soon as possible."

Mr. McFarlane, 49, was admitted to the hospital on Monday after taking 20 to 30 Valium pills. Police officials called the overdose a suicide attempt, based on both the large number of pills taken and the fact that Mr. McFarlane had written a note connected with the incident.

People sympathetic to Mr. McFarlane and familiar with his mental outlook attributed the overdose to Mr. McFarlane's sense of having failed to live up to his own standards, rather than his fear of pending investigations.

### Reported Hostage Plan

An Iranian leader was quoted Thursday as saying that last year Mr. McFarlane had offered himself and nine colleagues as hostages against the release of Americans held in Lebanon, Reuters reported from Tehran.

The Islamic Republic newspaper on Thursday quoted the speaker of parliament, Hashemi Rafsanjani, as saying that Mr. McFarlane made the offer on his trip to Iran.

## Prime Minister Loses Backing, Quits in Suriname

United Press International

PARAMARIBO, Suriname — Prime Minister Puraub Radhakrishnan resigned Thursday after the nine-member Supreme Council, Suriname's top policy making body, withdrew its support for him, official reports said.

The resignation came a day after Foreign Minister Henk Herremberg, a close ally of Suriname's leader, Commander Desi Bouterse, resigned over differences with the prime minister. Deputy Prime Minister Jules Wijdenbosch was named to fill in for Mr. Radhakrishnan temporarily.

At least one cabinet member, Public Health Minister Ari Jesurun, resigned Thursday in solidarity with Mr. Radhakrishnan, and others were expected to follow suit.

Mr. Radhakrishnan had reportedly opposed the expulsion of Dirk Jan van Houten, the Dutch ambassador to Paramaribo, who was accused of interfering in the former Dutch colony's internal affairs.



BACK IN TRAINING — Richard Covey, John Lounge and David Hilmers, members of the crew scheduled for the first U.S. space shuttle mission since the Challenger disaster, train at the Johnson Space Center in Houston. Flights are to resume next year.

## Eastern U.S. Air Traffic Rerouted to Curb Delays

By Laura Parker  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Commercial air traffic on the U.S. East Coast was shifted to a new network of routes on Thursday as a major plan to reduce airport delays went into effect.

However, air traffic controllers said the plan might produce the opposite effect because of staff shortages and lack of training.

The changes are part of the Federal Aviation Administration's new expanded East Coast plan, designed to simplify air routes and ease departure delays at airports.

The administrator of the FAA, Donald D. Engen, acknowledged on Wednesday that the plan "is not a panacea for the delay problems at the New York airports or elsewhere." But he said that the route changes would eliminate bottlenecks and enable controllers to direct planes more efficiently.

The results should be reflected in reduced flight delays, he said.

The plan, which has been under consideration by the FAA for five years, establishes new departure and arrival routes at the three large commercial airports in the New York area — John F. Kennedy, La Guardia and Newark — as well as satellite airports. The agency said

the new routes would be the equivalent of adding lanes to a freeway, allowing for an increase in air traffic.

Mr. Engen said that although the major changes involve the New York metropolitan area, the new routes will affect all air traffic from Maine to Miami and west to Chicago. He said traffic around New York accounts for 30 percent of the delays nationally.

Some controllers in New York complained that they had received their first training only a week ago and added that the plan involved too many changes to be memorized so quickly.

Ninety controllers in the New York Air Route Traffic Control Center, or TRACON, signed a petition warning that they were understaffed and unprepared to handle the route changes.

## Controllers Gain Right to Election For a New Union

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Organizers of a new air traffic controllers union have won the right to hold an election, and will probably do so in April or May, according to the Federal Labor Relations Authority.

"They appear to have an adequate showing of interest," Jessie Reuben, director of the authority's Washington office, said Wednesday.

Before an election could be ordered, 30 percent of the approximately 12,500 controllers eligible to join the new union, the National Air Traffic Controllers Association, were required to submit signatures seeking U.S. recognition.

The controllers have had no union since August 1981 when 11,400 striking controllers were fired by President Ronald Reagan.

## New York Governor Hits The Noncampaign Trail

By Jeffrey Schmalz  
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York has begun a series of trips around the United States, trips being watched closely for evidence of his national political strength.

On Wednesday, in a speech here, he offered his theme that those who share in the American dream have an obligation to help the millions who do not.

Mr. Cuomo, who says he is considering running for president, said that his trip was not political, that it was solely to address the 15th anniversary gathering of a public-advocacy law group, the Center for Law in the Public Interest.

But two Cuomo aides, one who helped run his re-election campaign last year and the other from his Washington office, arrived two days ahead of the governor. They established links with political operatives and fund-raisers for the state's Democratic Party and briefed them on Mr. Cuomo's possible presidential intentions.

Mr. Cuomo said he was in Los Angeles on a "courtesy call," and would make a decision sometime after Feb. 16 on forming a committee to explore a presidential bid.

In his speech, the governor sounded national themes. He criticized the Reagan administration indirectly as he moved from the plight of farm families to the unemployed to the homeless to the "33 million Americans who are living on their lives in poverty."

"Surely there have been times in our history," he said, "when some have doubted the dream, when leaders have succeeded by telling people that we were trying to do too much, aspiring too grandly, that indeed there was not room for everyone, that the price for the success of most of us was that some of us should be left behind."

"We have been told that recently," he said. "It has been argued that this nation's destiny is fulfilled when we've leveled life's playing field only enough to allow to prosper those who begin by being the strongest competitors. And as for the rest, those who never even made it to the playing field? We are told there's just no room."

In coming to California for the first of five out-of-state trips, Mr. Cuomo was returning to the state where he seized national attention in his keynote address at the 1984 Democratic National Convention and where he has raised money for his gubernatorial campaign.

Wednesday's speech was similar to the 1984 address. He repeated the images of his immigrant parents; the Statue of Liberty; "only the government we need, but all the government we need"; boyhood days in Queens, dreaming of a better life.

Not once did Mr. Cuomo mention President Ronald Reagan by name — a reflection of his belief that the president is "beloved" and that there is no political gain in attacking him personally.

■ Promise of Straight Talk  
At a news conference before his address, Mr. Cuomo pledged to speak clearly on the issues and avoid political buzzwords if he ran for president, United Press International reported from Los Angeles.

"The first thing I would do if I were a candidate," he said, "is scrub the board clean of all the old words. I'd say, 'Let's understand what we are talking about. What do we mean by protectionism. There is no such thing as a society with no protectionism. There is no such thing as pure free trade. Everything is some kind of mix.'"

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## Pinochet Is Pressed by Foes and U.S. To Take Responsibility for Killing

By Juan de Onis  
International Herald Tribune

SANTIAGO — The United States and Chilean opposition parties are pressuring President Augusto Pinochet to take responsibility for an act of international terrorism after a Chilean military officer confessed last week to his role in the 1976 murder of a former Chilean official in Washington.

"These revelations," said Gabriel Valdés, president of the Christian Democratic Party, the main Chilean opposition party, "make it impossible for the military junta to accept the present candidacy of Pinochet for a new presidential term. He should resign."

"Pinochet cannot remain silent," he added. "This is the most serious moral crisis generated by a regime that is based solely on terror and lies." The party, he said, would

organize a national movement to "get the truth."

A former Chilean Army major, Armando Fernández Letelier, admitted Feb. 4 in U.S. federal court that he took part in planning the bombing assassination of Mr. Letelier, a former minister of foreign affairs and defense under President Salvador Allende. Mr. Allende was killed when General Pinochet deposed him in 1973.

Mr. Fernández said he was following orders in the Letelier case from General Pinochet's former internal security chief, General Manuel Contreras Sepúlveda.

Mr. Fernández, who is to be sentenced March 6, told the court that General Contreras said the orders came from "the chief," meaning General Pinochet. He said he was testifying to "clear his name and the honor of the Chilean armed forces."

After Mr. Fernández's admission, the U.S. ambassador, Harry Barnes, asked the Chilean government to "cooperate" with U.S. prosecutors by handing over General Contreras and Colonel Pedro Espinoza, both of whom had been indicted in the United States along with Mr. Fernández in the Letelier killing.

Colonel Espinoza is the former chief of operations of the national intelligence directorate, known by the acronym DINA, which has been accused of killing hundreds of members of the opposition in secret detention centers.

Mr. Barnes left for Washington Feb. 5 without receiving a reply. Diplomats here said that the Reagan administration was conducting a review of relations with Chile and that a lack of cooperation on the Letelier case would "create problems" in U.S.-Chilean relations.



Mario M. Cuomo speaking at a recent budget forum.

first of five out-of-state trips, Mr. Cuomo was returning to the state where he seized national attention in his keynote address at the 1984 Democratic National Convention and where he has raised money for his gubernatorial campaign.

Wednesday's speech was similar to the 1984 address. He repeated the images of his immigrant parents; the Statue of Liberty; "only the government we need, but all the government we need"; boyhood days in Queens, dreaming of a better life.

Not once did Mr. Cuomo mention President Ronald Reagan by name — a reflection of his belief that the president is "beloved" and that there is no political gain in attacking him personally.

■ Promise of Straight Talk  
At a news conference before his address, Mr. Cuomo pledged to speak clearly on the issues and avoid political buzzwords if he ran for president, United Press International reported from Los Angeles.

"The first thing I would do if I were a candidate," he said, "is scrub the board clean of all the old words. I'd say, 'Let's understand what we are talking about. What do we mean by protectionism. There is no such thing as a society with no protectionism. There is no such thing as pure free trade. Everything is some kind of mix.'"

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## Only 4,000 Persons Detained, Pretoria Says

By William Claiborne  
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — The South African government said Thursday that fewer than 4,000 persons were detained in the last four months of 1986 under the country's state of emergency.

The figure represents only a fraction of the total that anti-apartheid monitoring groups say have been imprisoned without charges since emergency rule was imposed in June.

Adrian Vlok, the minister of law and order, told Parliament that the total number held since June does not approach estimates of more than 20,000 given by opposi-

South Africa has severely restricted the reporting of unrest or dissent. Correspondents may be fined or imprisoned for failing to submit to censors articles that contravene regulations.

tion groups, even when taking into account detainees held for less than 30 days and not included on the list.

Wide discrepancies between official government figures of detainees and those issued by anti-apartheid groups have long been commonplace, but Mr. Vlok's disclosure raised serious questions about the reliability of the reporting methods either of the government or the independent monitoring groups.



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## Spy Inquiry Weakens U.S. Security at Moscow Post

By Gary Lee  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The investigation of a former U.S. Embassy guard charged with spying for the Soviet Union has led to dismissal of several other marines from the embassy security force, according to U.S. Ambassador Arthur A. Hartman.

Mr. Hartman declined on Wednesday to confirm reports by other U.S. officials that as a result of the investigation of the former guard, Sergeant Clayton J. Lonetree, as many as eight marines had been removed from embassy duty, cutting the building's security force more than 25 percent.

Sergeant Lonetree, who served as a guard in Moscow from 1984 to 1986, is alleged to have become involved with a female translator employed at the embassy.

The U.S. Marine Corps has charged that he gave the Soviets the names of undercover U.S. agents on the Moscow embassy staff, photographs of various sensitive offices at the embassy, as well as the U.S. Embassy in Vienna, where he later served.

He is accused of revealing the layout of the seventh, eighth and ninth floors of the Moscow embassy, which contain the offices of the ambassador, the Central Intelligence Agency station chief and the communications center.

After he was assigned last March to the embassy in Vienna, Sergeant Lonetree turned himself in. He was returned to the United States in late December.

The 29 Marines assigned to the Moscow embassy live under strict regulations, including a rule barring females from entering their quarters and another discouraging them from close contact with Soviet citizens.

Some of those dismissed as a result of the Lonetree investigation may have violated some of the embassy rules, rather than being linked to the Lonetree case or similar activities, a U.S. diplomat said.

### No Marines Returned

A Marine Corps spokesman in Washington said Wednesday that no marine had been returned to Quantico from Moscow or Vienna nor had any been subpoenaed in the Lonetree investigation, The Washington Post reported.

A State Department official later said that five marines had been withdrawn from Moscow but that the action was not related to the Lonetree investigation.

## Reagan Backs Medicare For Catastrophic Illness

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan proposed Thursday that Congress approve a program giving 30 million Americans that last full measure of security by providing catastrophic health care under Medicare, the federal health insurance program for the elderly and disabled.

The plan would limit hospital and doctor expenses to \$2,000 a year for victims of major health problems.

To receive the extra coverage, recipients of Medicare would pay an additional \$4.92 a month above the current monthly cost of \$17.90. In case of catastrophic illness, the coverage would provide for an unlimited number of days of hospital care.

Catastrophic health care would not cover such expenses as prescription drugs, eye and dental care and long-term nursing home care. The announcement of the proposal by Mr. Reagan's chief spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, was limited in detail. There was no spe-

## Police Beat, Seize Karachi Officials To Block Protest

The Associated Press

KARACHI, Pakistan — Riot police clubbed, tear-gassed and arrested Karachi's mayor and scores of city council members on Thursday to block a protest march over taxes.

About 200 elected members of the Karachi city council tried to march on the Sind Provincial Assembly to demand that the provincial government turn over all motor vehicle taxes collected from Karachi. The council, which maintains roads in Pakistan's largest city, is demanding the return of the funds to citizens.

Hundreds of riot police were deployed along the march route and clashed with the marchers three times, firing tear gas from canisters and beating the council members with batons. At least 12 council members were injured by canisters.

When the police and council members clashed again outside the assembly, 99 persons, including Mayor Abdul Sattar Afghani, were arrested, the police said. They said the council members were being held at police stations, but that no charges had been filed.

"It is a peaceful procession," the mayor said, "and the police have brutally beaten and fired tear gas on the elected representatives of the people. It is very shameful."

cific mention of catastrophic insurance for people under age 65.

The actual legislation for the plan has not been drafted, Mr. Fitzwater said.

Mr. Reagan's decision represented a victory for the secretary of health and human services, Dr. Otis R. Bowen, whose plan is opposed by the private health insurance industry. The topic had been the subject of intense debate among Mr. Reagan's domestic policy advisers.

The Bowen plan has also been criticized by conservatives who had promoted a private-sector solution to the problem of costs for catastrophic illness.

The White House said the voluntary Part B Medicare premium, which now generally covers doctor bills, would be increased \$9 a year to insure Medicare beneficiaries against expenses of more than \$2,000 a year for hospital and doctor bills.

Now the Medicare hospital insurance program, which is financed by Social Security tax deductions, covers only the 2d through 60th days of a hospital stay.

Dr. Bowen said Thursday that he did not believe the insurance industry would be hurt by the plan. "I think the industry can be stimulated" by selling insurance to cover the \$2,000 that the patient would otherwise have to pay, he said. Such coverage is already being referred to as "Medigap" insurance.

Mr. Fitzwater maintained that the proposal would pay for itself through the higher premiums and was "consistent with the Reagan philosophy of providing coverage where possible at the lowest possible cost."

## SHAMIR: U.S. Is Supported

(Continued from Page 1)

strongly criticized Mr. Peres for endorsing the conference, which he called "a personal hobby of Mr. Peres." He said he would have to acknowledge to Mr. Shultz next week that "we are divided in the cabinet."

Mr. Shamir indicated that recent Soviet-Israeli contacts produced no evidence that Moscow was prepared to make significant changes in its policy on Jewish emigration. Even if the Soviet Union is now ready to let several hundred Jews emigrate each month, as reports suggest, he said, "such numbers are not satisfying at all."

Mr. Shamir had previously deflected questions about his involvement in Israel's encouragement of U.S. officials to use arms shipments to try to establish contacts in Iran's government and to win freedom for American hostages in Lebanon. He repeatedly said that Israel had only been doing a favor for a friend.

In response to questions Wednesday, however, he said that he and Mr. Shultz "are in the same boat" on the arms shipments.

Mr. Shultz has said he strongly opposed the U.S. decision and was not informed about it being carried out. He since has been sharply critical in public about the operation.

When Mr. Shultz's public criticisms were cited, Mr. Shamir replied: "It is the question of the character of a country." He did not amplify, but Israeli officials have privately expressed dismay at the extended public debate in Washington about the Iran affair.

But Mr. Shamir drew a clear distinction between the handling of the arms shipment to Iran and the more general political effort by the United States to influence a successor government to the regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in Iran.

"It would be good for the United States to have some contacts in Iran at least for the post-Khomeini period," he said. "We cannot afford it. The United States obviously could afford it."

Mr. Shamir strongly denied that Israeli-U.S. relations had been damaged by the Iran affair, and he disputed claims that it had damaged U.S. prestige in the Middle East.

"This has been very much exaggerated by Arab countries, who are really asking the Americans for some compensation," Mr. Shamir said. "Some of these countries like to see the United States with a guilt complex."

Mr. Shamir was sharp in his differences with Mr. Peres over the idea of an international peace conference. He said that Israel would be isolated at such a conference.

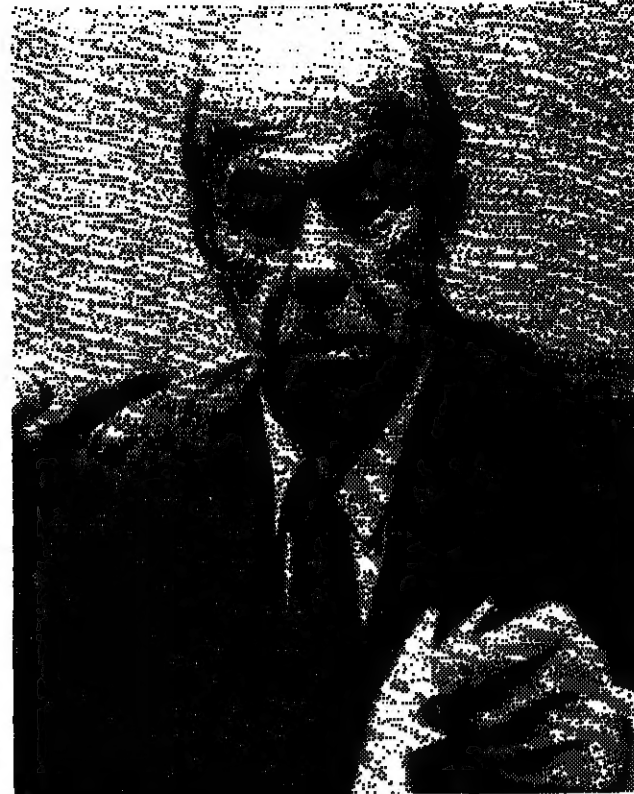
## Argentine Court Assails Ministry

Reuters

BUENOS AIRES — A federal court has accused Defense Minister Horacio Jauregui of delaying attempts to try military and police officers. The accusation came as the deadline approached for filing charges of human rights abuses.

The court in the city of Bahia Blanca, 450 miles (700 kilometers) south of Buenos Aires, said Wednesday that it had asked the Supreme Court to order the Defense Ministry to comply with its requests for information about suspected officers. It said the ministry had failed to reply to repeated requests for such information.

Under a law enacted last year, prosecutions against officials suspected of atrocities during the former military government's 1976-83 war against leftist subversion must be started by Feb. 22.



George P. Shultz: Concerns led to extensive investigation.

## Reagan Was Confronted By Shultz Over Iran

By Don Oberdorfer  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz had a tense confrontation with President Ronald Reagan on Nov. 20 after learning that testimony prepared for William J. Casey, then the CIA director, would misinform the Senate intelligence committee the next day about arms sales to Iran, according to officials.

Mr. Shultz's urgent appeal to Mr. Reagan in the White House living quarters, and a parallel objection made to the Justice Department by Mr. Shultz's legal counsel, prompted Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d to begin an investigation into the affair, the officials said Wednesday.

It was this inquiry that culminated in Mr. Meese's disclosure five days later that money from the Iran arms deal had been diverted to aid the Nicaraguan rebels.

Mr. Casey's proposed testimony, drafted by the Central Intelligence Agency and the National Security Council, would have disclosed any U.S. government knowledge of a shipment of Hawk anti-aircraft missiles from Israel to Iran in November 1985, the source said. Mr. Casey was to be the first witness in the first congressional hearing into the Iran affair.

Mr. Casey planned to tell the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence that the shipment, which was delivered to Iran by a CIA-controlled airline, was believed by all U.S. officials involved at the time to be "oil drilling equipment."

In fact, according to recent testimony and evidence uncovered by congressional investigators, Mr. Casey, Mr. Shultz, President Reagan and other top administration officials knew before the November 1985 shipment that the cargo was Hawk missiles intended as part of a deal to exchange the arms for American hostages held by pro-Iranian factions in Lebanon.

The "oil drilling" explanation was a cover story furnished by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, a National Security Council aide, to CIA officials arranging for the aircraft and flight logistics, according to the recent Senate intelligence committee report on the matter.

Later that day, at his request, Mr. Armacost and Mr. Sofaer were permitted to see a copy of the draft of Mr. Casey's planned testimony, which included the oil drilling story. They subsequently reported back to Mr. Shultz.

"This very much concerned Shultz," one official said, because the secretary knew that senior government officials had been aware at the time that the shipment contained Hawk missiles.

Mr. Shultz also was "shocked" by Mr. Reagan's lack of accurate information about the Iran arms deal in a Nov. 19 televised news conference, according to White House and State Department officials.

In Mr. Shultz's view, insufficient and even erroneous information was coming from Admiral Poindexter, who had briefed Mr. Reagan before the news conference and who was coordinating the drafting of Mr. Casey's testimony.

On the evening of Nov. 20, Mr. Shultz took his concerns to Mr. Reagan in what appears to have been a session that let administration policy and Mr. Shultz's future in the balance.

Shortly before Mr. Shultz went to the White House, he authorized Mr. Sofaer to take the same doubts to Mr. Meese.

Mr. Meese then agreed that, in view of the conflicting information, government lawyers should open an extensive inquiry.

The following day, Nov. 21, administration sources said, Mr. Meese obtained Mr. Reagan's authorization for the investigation, which resulted in the announcement that funds had been diverted to the Nicaraguan rebels, the resignation of Admiral Poindexter and the dismissal of Colonel North.

Mr. Fitzwater also discussed the president's decision not to order two former aides, Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter and Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, to testify before the Tower board.

The board had asked Mr. Reagan to use his power as commander in chief to order the two officers to testify. They have refused to talk, invoking the constitutional safeguard against self-incrimination.

In a statement issued Tuesday night, Mr. Fitzwater said such an order "would be unlawful" because it would violate the officers' constitutional rights as well as the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

On Wednesday, he said that, had such an order been issued and had the two officers testified, they might have acquired "total immunity" from prosecution relating to the arms deal and its aftermath.

"If they chose to comply with an illegal order and testify," he said, they would "put themselves in a position where, in effect, total immunity would be granted, because in any subsequent prosecution it could be argued that their testimony was gained illegally."

He said the "immunity question" was part of the reason Mr. Reagan rejected the appeal of the Tower board, even though the president has repeatedly urged the two to testify voluntarily.

## NSC: Contra Links Seen

(Continued from Page 1)

former Republican senator from Texas.

The two-sentence announcement by the panel did not specify the nature of the material that entailed a delay in its report. The statement emphasized that the delay was not caused by Mr. Reagan's testimony or by the drug overdose taken by Robert C. McFarlane, the former national security adviser who had been scheduled to appear before the panel Monday.

Other investigative bodies besides the Tower panel, including House and Senate committees, have found evidence that National Security Council aides worked with the Nicaraguan rebels known as the contras in the period when U.S. involvement was sharply restricted by law. The sources said the Tower commission had uncovered striking material relating to this activity.

Mr. Reagan discussed his part in the Iran arms deal, and the subsequent diversion of profits to the Nicaraguan rebels, in a 70-minute meeting Wednesday with the three-member commission.

In a statement afterward, the president's chief spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said: "Today's meeting discussed the National Security Council process and the development and execution of the Iran policy and the president's role."

The many investigations of the Iran affair have still not determined how much the president knew about the operation that was being run out of the White House or when he gave his approval. It is also unclear when he learned about the transfer of profits from that deal to the contras.

Mr. Reagan has denied knowing about the diversion at the time it occurred last year.

Last month officials familiar with the Tower panel's investigation said little progress was being made. But in recent days those officials have indicated that a breakthrough might be imminent.

"They've got something," one official said.

Since mid-December the panel has interviewed more than 50 major figures in the Iran affair as well as former administration officials with intimate knowledge of the White House foreign policy machinery.

Late last month investigators went to Europe to interview Manchester Gherghel, the Iranian who served as a middleman for the deal in a Nov. 19 televised news conference, according to White House and State Department officials.

Meanwhile, a dispute surfaced Wednesday between the Tower board and the White House over the handling of Mr. Reagan's private notes on the Iran affair.

Notes relating to certain key dates were requested by the panel. After the president and his counsel, Peter Wallison, reviewed the material, typed excerpts deemed relevant by the White House were delivered to the panel Tuesday afternoon.

But the panel had to read the notes while a White House courier stood by, waiting to take back the material.

"We were not permitted to make copies of the notes, and we couldn't keep them," said an official connected with the Tower board.

Mr. Fitzwater, the president's spokesman, was asked how such an arrangement could be reconciled with Mr. Reagan's frequent assertions that he wanted all information on the Iran affair to be released as quickly as possible.

The spokesman replied that it was difficult to balance the White House's desire to provide information and the desire to "protect the privacy of the president."

Mr. Fitzwater also discussed the president's decision not to order two former aides, Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter and Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, to testify before the Tower board.

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He said the "immunity question" was part of the reason Mr. Reagan rejected the appeal of the Tower board, even though the president has repeatedly urged the two to testify voluntarily.

## Marseille Bank Robbers Said to Get \$33 Million

Reuters

MARSEILLE — A gang that robbed a Marseille bank on Monday and then vanished in the sewer system with the contents of hundreds of safe deposit boxes netted an estimated 200 million francs (\$33.3 million), police sources said Thursday.

The size of the haul would be a record for France and second only to Britain's 1983 robbery of more than £26 million (\$39 million), mainly in gold bullion, from the Brink's Mat company at London's Heathrow airport.

## Youth Suicides Rise in Japan

Reuters

TOKYO — An unusually high number of young Japanese committed suicide last year, for reasons ranging from social pressure to grief over the suicide of a pop singer, the police said Thursday.

A record 299 girls under age 20 killed themselves in 1986, 77 percent more than in 1985, police said. Suicides by girls increased sharply after a popular singer, Yukiko Oksada, 18, jumped to her death in central Tokyo in April, they said.

The total number of suicides by girls and boys jumped 44 percent to 802. Police said troubles at school, family problems and agony over love affairs were the major reasons for the deaths.

## Workers Block Bilbao Roads

Reuters

BILBAO, Spain — Hundreds of workers of the Magefesa appliance factory here caused traffic jams by blocking roads leading into this northern port city Thursday to protest planned layoffs.

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## Anti-Austerity Strike By One Million Greeks Disrupts Service, Travel

**Athens** — More than a million Greek workers demanding pay increases and more jobs struck for 24 hours on Thursday to protest an economic austerity program introduced by the Socialist government.

The strike, the first in a weeklong series of work stoppages throughout the country, grounded most flights of the national airline Olympic Airways and severely disrupted rail and bus transportation.

A leftist group, the Revolutionary Popular Struggle, claimed responsibility for a bomb explosion that occurred overnight at a branch of the Economic Ministry. The group said it was protesting the shift to a more conservative economic policy by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu.

The blast heavily damaged the building, which houses the offices dealing with inquiries about the value-added tax. The new levy on goods and services was introduced in Greece last month despite strong opposition from trade unions.

Hospitals operated on skeleton staffs, power cuts affected many parts of the country and theaters were closed because of the strike Thursday.

Bank workers joined the stoppage and said they would continue their strike for a week. Greeks rushed to withdraw money from their accounts Wednesday, and some Athens banks reported cash shortages.

The strikers are seeking to overturn a virtual wage freeze introduced by Mr. Papandreu in October 1985 as part of an austerity program aimed at curbing runaway inflation and the country's current account deficit.

A banner held by protesters at a rally Thursday morning at an Athens square said, "We can't live with this policy." About 5,000 people took part in the rally, then marched to the parliament building in central Athens, the police said.

Traffic jams formed as people took advantage of a temporary lifting of restrictions on the use of private cars in Athens.

City residents were told not to place their rubbish outside as garbage collectors, who struck for several days in December, stopped work again Thursday.

Mr. Papandreu has repeatedly said he is determined to defy the strikers to complete his austerity program, which is in its final year.

The government says that the program, which included a devaluation of the drachma and restrictions on imports, reduced inflation to 16.9 percent last year from 25 percent in 1985. It also nearly halved the current-account deficit, from \$3.3 billion to \$1.8 billion.

Mr. Papandreu hopes to reduce the inflation rate to 10 percent this year and to trim the current-account deficit to \$1.25 billion.



Workers at the anti-austerity rally Thursday in Athens.

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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## Freeing Soviet Prisoners

Moscow is starting to free some political prisoners. The Sakharovs were early and conspicuous beneficiaries of this turn, and others less well known are now coming out. Their number evidently includes some hundreds sentenced under the catchall offense of "anti-Soviet agitation," by which the authorities long have repressed dissent and answered appeals for human rights and emigration. Andrei Sakharov, recently allowed to return to Moscow, was enabled by his courage and celebrity to continue campaigning for the freedom of those still under detention of one sort or another. Those now being freed, less fortunate, must ask for pardon and promise not to engage in "anti-Soviet" activities.

The terms on which the prisoners are rejoining the Soviet society are still up in the air, an intensely political matter that no doubt will be negotiated continuously between officials and prisoners and among officials; the foreign response will be a certain part of the negotiation too. But it is evident that the society the prisoners are rejoining, after — for many of them — terrible ordeals of imprisonment and forced drugging, is far from free. For all of Mr. Gorbachev's "new thinking," it remains a society of rules imposed from the top down, not of rights asserted from the bottom up. It is a society, moreover, where "at the moment we are entering into a softening," as a Soviet spokesman announcing the new releases acknowledged, while adding that "there are comrades who think the harsher the better." In short, things could change. Plainly, Mr. Gorbachev wants the advan-

tages that relaxation can confer in domestic morale and international image without the disadvantages associated in a totalitarian society with losing control. Still, it is almost always better to be outside the bars and the barbed wire in the Soviet Union than to be inside. Real people are leaving real prisons. In the past the Kremlin has acted as though practically the whole population was seething and likely to revolt if given the smallest chance. The leadership in Moscow now appears more confident. In any event, it surely knows police and judicial cruelties are far from its only measures of control. Americans like to see police states experimenting with a touch of relaxation. Not only is it a moral outrage the way the Kremlin usually treats many of its citizens. To the extent that the Communist Party elite decides to defer to the needs of the Soviet people, it will perhaps be less likely to put its resources and energies into excessive arms and foreign adventures, although this is obviously not going to trim the claws of the Russian bear.

But it is well to be wary of small cosmetic changes in Soviet human rights practice that cannot be easily verified, that leave whole large categories of wrongs unlighted and that can be choked off overnight. General Secretary Gorbachev has picked international and, presumably, Soviet interest with the changes he has begun so far. To overcome the prevailing suspicion about Soviet purposes and to sustain approval of his policy, he must demonstrate that these little changes were not designed simply to allow him to evade deeper ones.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Why Not Mars, Together?

A country with a \$4 trillion gross national product can afford a vigorous space program that meets practical needs and stirs people's sense of adventure. The musty plans and cramped vision of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration lack both utility and imagination. The space agency will spend \$9.5 billion for next year's space show. Instead of reaching to stretch man's grasp, NASA's engineers are planning more plumbing.

The agency's main future project is a space station, assembled from a scaffold and modules flown up on 32 shuttle trips. The station serves no great goal, just a multitude of minor missions to muster the widest support from all possible users. That is expensive. Projected costs have already soared from \$8 billion to \$13 billion.

Many of its missions could be met in other ways, but supplying hardware is what keeps the space agency busy. Like the shuttle, the space station is not an end but a means, infrastructure, built for when a president someday decides what to do with it. No wonder the space program has become a yawn.

Consider two ways to put discovery and excitement back into space. Plan A would be a program of scientific exploration. By putting telescopes in orbit, above the distorting veil of the Earth's atmosphere, astronomers can see the universe with much greater clarity. The Voyager probes that flew by Jupiter, Saturn and Uranus showed what startling close-ups automated spacecraft can obtain in exploring the solar system. Satellites that monitor landscape and atmosphere can provide a trove of useful data.

The NASA exploration program has had to struggle for existence over the last 15 years, consistently backed back or stretched out each time the space shuttle ran over cost. Still, achievements like the Voyagers and the Infrared Astronomical Satellite space telescope give a taste of what rich returns might come from a space program

committed to increasing knowledge about the cosmos.

Space exploration would have little use for shuttles or space stations. Lifting humans and their life support and safety systems into space is prohibitively expensive and serves almost no scientific purpose. Astronauts would stay safely on the ground, flying spacecraft by remote control. Instead of resting content with the 1960s technology of shuttles and space stations, the program would push new frontiers by developing automated spacecraft and space-going robots.

The robot R2D2 in the "Star Wars" movies had no trouble capturing the public's imagination, but NASA remains persuaded that human presence in space is essential to maintaining public support. That may no longer be true, but even if it is, a manned space program needs a clearer purpose than NASA has yet advanced.

What might it be? What Plan B might stirringly accompany Plan A, the cheap and effective core of any rational space program? Humans have already been to the moon and hung around in space stations. Mercury is too hot and Venus too inhospitable. That leaves Mars, which robots could explore better.

But going to Mars jointly with the Soviet Union would add a new element. A joint venture would foster a broad-based collaboration and might help divert superpower rivalry into less dangerous channels. If so, it would well justify the cost and the risk of human life.

Mr. Reagan has endorsed two bad ideas, the space station and sharing technology developed in the Strategic Defense Initiative with the Soviets. Going to Mars with them would give NASA a goal worth aiming for. Scrapping the white elephant space station would free funds for vigorous exploration of the universe. The public thirsts for both science and adventure; the planned space station is a poor vehicle for either.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Careful Help for Africa

Already the next wave of human suffering breaks over Africa, this time the southern third of the continent. Here, in Angola and Mozambique, are the highest infant mortality rates in the world. Here, in the nine black-ruled states near South Africa, war, ethnic rivalry and drought threaten starvation and wrenching migrations.

The United States has announced \$93 million in long-promised aid but even that hardly begins to address the gathering tragedy. If Washington is to avert a three-part policy could begin to alleviate the misery.

South Africa looms large for these "front line" states. It dominates them economically. More than two-thirds of their foreign trade passes through it. And South Africa destabilizes the region with covert and overt military operations. To break Pretoria's grip, the nine have joined in economic cooperation. They hope to strengthen road and rail routes through Angola, Tanzania and Mozambique. Yet their efforts are swamped by the destabilizing strife.

The first thing to do is to see that American aid goes to satisfy African needs rather than American motives. There have been several recent harmful indulgences, like Congress withholding aid to Mozambique in a fit of anti-Marxist zeal and the White House suspending aid to Zimbabwe over a regrettable diplomatic incident. The most extreme ex-

ample is U.S. support for the forces trying to topple Angola's government.

The second remedy is diplomatic. Southern Africa's black-ruled nations cannot move out of poverty and strife while South Africa does all it can to keep them off balance. U.S. policy must turn unmistakably away from what has amounted to acquiescence in South Africa's raids.

The third remedy is more money. The \$93 million shrinks before the billions in damage inflicted on these countries by military operations in the last five years. Legislation pending in Congress to pledge \$700 million in the next five years is a good focus for thinking about a stronger commitment.

The front line states do not expect Washington to be their sole protector or sugar daddy. Thanks mostly to Western Europe, work progresses on a rail and road corridor from Zimbabwe to the port of Beira in Mozambique. The UN High Commissioner for Refugees has established a working group in the region. Voluntary organizations are building up their efforts.

Yet American help is crucial. Along with new attention to the region by Secretary of State George Shultz, the announcement of U.S. aid is a hopeful sign. The United States could do much to help peace and avert southern Africa's worst torments.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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## OPINION

## Moving Out of NATO — And Into Trouble

By Gar Alperovitz

WASHINGTON — Though many people may not have noticed, Congress has quietly begun to explore military strategies for the "post-Reagan" era.

One of the hottest "bright ideas" being pushed, in the midst of the Iran arms affair, is that the United States should prepare for direct combat in the Gulf and Central America. That notion is advocated by a growing number of foreign policy specialists, most of whom also argue that America should reduce its commitment in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to make intervention possible.

Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser, has urged the Senate Armed Services Committee to shift 100,000 troops out of Europe, re-equip them as

"light divisions" and strengthen U.S. airlift capacity "for potential use on the Southwest Asian central strategic front" (Iran, the Gulf, Afghanistan) "or in Central America."

Others who have proposed a scaling back of U.S. forces in Europe to increase the ability to intervene elsewhere include former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger (who has suggested up to a 50 percent withdrawal of troops from NATO), the neoconservative Irving Kristol (who predicts that "Russia or later" American troops will be out of Europe anyway), and the U.S. News & World Report publisher, Mortimer Zuckerman.

Such thinking has gained ground partly because the huge federal deficit has made the military budget vulnerable to tough-minded congressional scrutiny. Those who propose new military initiatives must say how they will be paid for. Given political opposition to higher taxes and unwillingness to accept further cuts in domestic programs, European defense — roughly half the \$300 billion Pentagon budget — is a natural target.

Since U.S. military spending as a

**Troops now in Europe would form a mobile force for use elsewhere.**

percentage of gross national product is far greater than the European average, the reluctance of many of America's allies to fulfill pledges to increase their NATO contributions has also made Congress uneasy.

Many policy analysts recognize that the Soviets, who cannot even control Afghanistan, would be insane to try to take over the entire Continent (even if they could do so without triggering nuclear war).

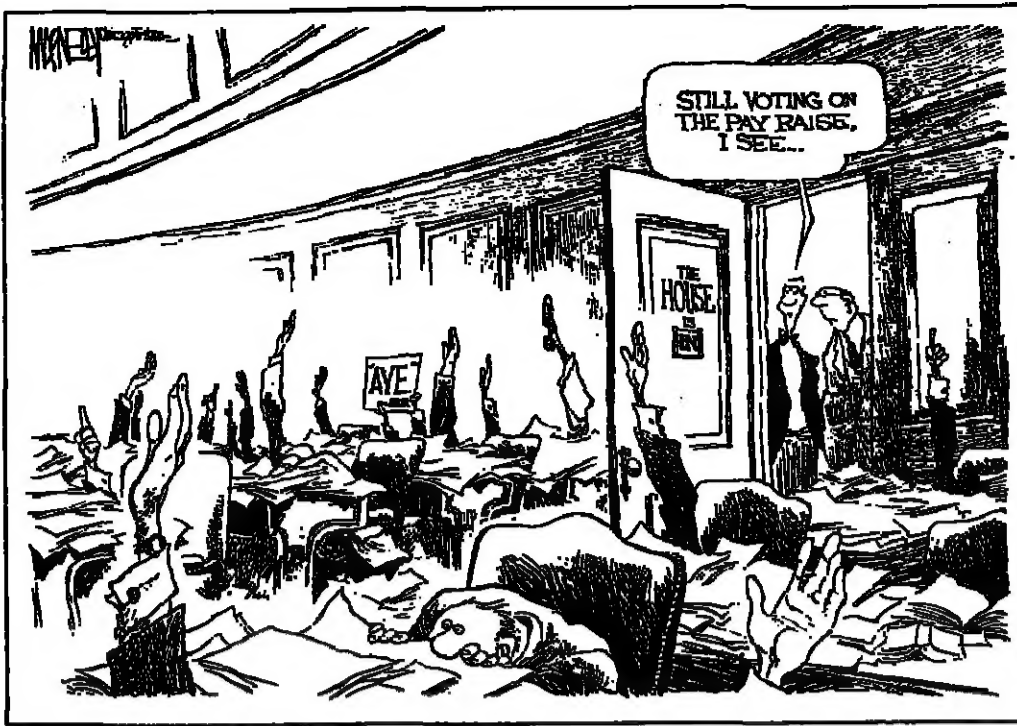
Senator Claiborne Pell, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, has challenged the notion that the East has a conventional force advantage over NATO. He points out that the Soviets cannot easily withdraw troops from the Chinese front; cannot rely on so-called allies in Eastern Europe; have inferior technical capabilities in several important weapon areas, and do not come close to enjoying the 3 to 1 ratio of forces commonly considered essential if attacking forces are to have any hope of overcoming a serious defense.

The most important source of the new "out NATO, expand intervention force" proposals is probably simply policy makers' recurrent desire to have men and munitions available "to project adequate power" when they think it useful, no matter what the costs. In this case, the goal is a much larger intervention capacity than that provided by the force structure in place after six full years of a military buildup.

Before the idea that the United States ought to increase its ability to go to war in the Third World gains further momentum, the post-Reagan strategy dialogue should move out of quiet expert discussions and into public debate. The key questions appear to be: when (not "if") the United States scales back spending for Europe, will the money be used to reduce the deficit, fund domestic programs and help avoid new taxes? Or will it be used to prepare for military ventures not even this administration has dared ask Congress to support?

The writer is president of the National Center for Economic Alternatives, a research institute. He contributed this to The New York Times.

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## Image vs. Substance: A Subtler Superpower Contest

By Dominique Moisi

PARIS — In the East-West contest, images are as important as more objective factors, such as the arms race. On this count, the Soviet Union has recently fared better than the United States.

The results of Reykjavik and the revelations of Irangate have revived in France an old, negative image of the United States, all the more preoccupying because it coincides with a new and more positive image of the Soviet Union under an energetic leader who is beating Ronald Reagan at his own game of public relations.

In the early 1980s, America's new assertiveness and nationalism reassured Europeans. The Soviets had just intervened in Afghanistan, and the two superpowers were engaged in a test of will over Euromissiles.

America's new strength and determination were welcomed by a Socialist France, which had to prove it could be a reliable partner despite the Communist presence in the government. The new openness to Reagan was reinforced by a deterioration of the Soviet image brought by Alexander Solzhenitsyn's denunciation of the Gulag and by Soviet expansionism. Those exceptional years continued after the Euro-missile victory, despite strains over trade, economic sanctions, and policy toward Central America and South Africa. But U.S.-French relations are now entering an accelerated process of erosion, of mutual dissatisfaction and disillusion.

France's refusal to let U.S. planes fly over it during the Libya raids reopened wounds in America that were only superficially closed. Again, Washington believed one could not rely on the selfish, shortsighted French. They had stooped for oil in the 1970s; they were seeking accommodation with terrorists in the 1980s.

France's disillusion came later. It was less emotional, but perhaps deeper, the result of Reykjavik and Irangate — the one a daring, unprepared diplomatic venture, the other a self-defeating bureaucratic process.

At Reykjavik, the Reagan administration gave the impression of joining those "revisionists" powers that French trying to define a world beyond nuclear deterrence, therefore destabilizing, in the name of morality, a world order based on the balance of terror.

Beyond the fear that the superpowers would once again jointly manage the world, there was the apprehension that the benefits of the Euro-missile victory would be lost in a growing military imbalance in Europe and that French nuclear forces would, in one way or another, be counted in any future arms negotiations.

Irangate confirmed French apprehensions: Not only were the Americans unpredictable, amateurish, and adventurist, but their diplomacy was unreliable and incompetent.

The arms sales raised the question: Is American foreign policy destined to fail because it is the product of one of the most complex democratic systems in the world? The intricate checks and balances between the executive branch and the Congress, and the sophisticated, suicidal games within the executive, seem best to fit an isolationist America. They do not correspond to the foreign policy needs of the world's leading power.

The return to a more traditional image of the United States in France, characterized by a measure of condescension and irritation, is occurring at a time when the Soviet image also is changing. Because the French intelligentsia had to make up for its long infatuation with "the motherland of socialism," the French were more negative toward the Soviets in

the late 70s and early 80s than were most of their European partners.

This phase, in France, of the discovery of the Soviet Union's "evil nature," gave way slowly in 1985-86 to one that could be characterized as one of the "banalization of evil." The Soviet Union was not going to improve its record on human rights, moderate its world ambitions or reform its economy or society. Since little could be done to influence Soviet domestic policies, it was better to be resigned and to resume a dialogue and normalization. The United States had begun to do the same.

Recent public opinion surveys suggest that the French are not impervious to the new image offered by Mikhail Gorbachev. What if at long last something is happening? What if glasnost means something; if the new treatment of artists and dissidents is more than a propaganda trick? At a time when Irangate reveals the underside of democracy, it is tempting

## Shultz Shifts Back to Reagan's Course

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON — Revealing a flash of anger over the Iran arms affair, emotion scrupulously protected from public display, President Reagan sent a warning in November to Secretary of State George Shultz via Vice President George Bush: Support me or get off the team.

That warning, which had remained a closely guarded secret, followed criticism by the president's closest friends in the administration of Mr. Shultz's studied remoteness from the arms scandal. The critics were led by Attorney General Edwin Meese, backed privately by Nancy Reagan.

The immediate impact was a series of private and public avowals by Mr. Shultz of loyalty to the president, but its longer-range effect is more important. It may be shaping the secretary into a strong backer of Reagan's policies not beloved by the foreign policy establishment — especially the broader interpretation of the Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty wanted by the president and the Pentagon.

Showing a new eagerness to understand the Strategic Defense Initiative, Mr. Shultz spent hours with top Defense Department officials before appearing Sunday on an ABC television show. There, for the first time, he accepted the need of the broader interpretation to clear the way for SDI.

This new team-player approach contrasts with Mr. Shultz's performance when the Iran arms affair came to light in early November. With President Reagan seemingly passive in the background, Mr. Shultz appeared able to duck responsibility. He assumed the role of an aggrieved nonplayer who had warned against arms trafficking with Iranian radicals but who, when he lost the argument, turned his back on the unfolding policy.

In fact, Ronald Reagan was in the background but he was not all that quiet. He was seething. Late in November, he sent Mr. Bush on a difficult errand: instruct Mr. Shultz to join up or get off the team.

White House sources say that the two Georges had dinner together, probably Nov. 22 or 23, at the Bush residence. Though the State Department spokesman later denied that the two had dined together and that Mr. Bush had delivered such a message from the president, there is no doubt as to the transformation of Mr. Shultz's private and public utterances beginning at that time.

On Nov. 25, the morning after Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead shook Washington by criticizing the president in public testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Mr. Shultz assembled his personal staff for a lecture. As one participant recalls, the secretary emotionally called on his aides to "line up together and stop all this speculating with so many different voices." It was time, he said, to "put this behind us" and support the president. The public message followed later that day at a State Department reception: "I support the president's policies fully and across the board," Mr. Shultz said.

Even after this, administration officials assumed Mr. Shultz would be involuntarily relieved of his duties sometime in the spring. By then, they hoped, Mr. Reagan would have rehabilitated himself and could ease Mr. Shultz out without seeming to strike at the man whom Donald Reagan reportedly called "Mr. Clean."

Early departure, albeit voluntary, has reportedly been pressed by Mr. Shultz's wife, Obba. Friends believe she is urging the 67-year-old secretary to go home and relax in quieter climes on the Stanford University campus in California.

But Mr. Shultz's strong advocacy of a broadened ABM interpretation contrasts with speculation about the secretary's departure. For now, Mr. Shultz appears to be on the president's course, and that argues against early resignation.

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## The Antarctica Mining Talks: At Stake Is a Whole Continent

By Catherine Wallace

WELLINGTON, New Zealand — A 1959 treaty made Antarctica the world's first zone free of nuclear and other weapons, a place of peace and international scientific cooperation. Almost entirely covered by ice sheets averaging 2 kilometers (about 1.2 miles) thick, it is the driest, coldest and windiest continent on earth. It is also stunningly beautiful.

Since 1982, the 18 full members of the treaty have been debating rules to govern mining in the Antarctic. Platinum and offshore oil could be first. The treaty says nothing about mineral exploration and exploitation, and it is argued that rules are needed to prevent an unregulated scramble.

Scientists and conservationists say that what is really needed is an accord to prevent mining. They worry about environmental damage from mining, and about danger to peace in the zone from rivalry over strategic resources.

The Antarctic and Southern Ocean Coalition, ASOC, an international conservation alliance of 167 groups, has monitored the negotiations. It considers the arguments for a minerals convention weak and the proposed rules inadequate. An unregulated mining scramble is unlikely. Those countries most eager to mine, the United States, Japan, West Germany, France and Britain, are treaty signatories and would not risk endangering it through unauthorized operations. There is little chance outsiders would try to mine.

A minerals convention would make commercial activity more likely, because without regulations, explorers cannot be sure any finds would be theirs to exploit.

In the negotiations, the treaty countries divide into sometimes

overlapping camps. The would-be miners want an easy road to exploitation. The Soviet Union and developing nations — Brazil, China, India, Argentina, Chile and Uruguay — seek access to technology, and if other profit by Antarctic mining, they would like a share.

Some mineral exporters are eager to mine new territory, but others, notably Australia, are apprehensive that Antarctic minerals could compete with their own exports. Chile and Argentina fear that the environment and security of their region could be radically disturbed if mining is allowed.

ASOC argues that the real treasures of the continent are noncommercial. Ownership of territory matters little in a wilderness where only a few scientists and explorers live. But if valuable mineral resources are at stake, the question of who owns what becomes acute.

The treaty left ownership conflicts unresolved. Australia, France, New Zealand, Norway, Argentina, Chile and Britain make unrecognized claims to wedges of Antarctica. The claims of the latter three nations overlap.

Negotiations have concentrated on a political formula to accommodate the interests of the superpowers, the miners, the Third World and the sovereign claimants. The ninth negotiating session was in Tokyo last year. The next is scheduled for May in Montevideo.

The risk is that the treaty members will conclude a minerals convention before the rest of the world wakes up to what it might lose.

The writer, an economist at Wellington's Victoria University, is ASOC's New Zealand representative. She contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## The Disillusion Behind a Cry for Help

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — My frequently expressed view of Robert C. McFarlane has been that of a man out of his depth as national security adviser, bitterly disappointed at never receiving the respect and acclaim accorded to a Kissinger or a Brzezinski, who was straining to match the strategic achievement of a China opening or a Camp David agreement with his own reaching out to "moderates" in Iran.

His lawyer, Leonard Garment, is a friend of mine from the Nixon years. He told me I was harsh in my estimate of the man and his motives, and pointed to Mr. McFarlane's willingness to brave testimony under oath before Congress and a vocal prosecutor, unlike other key NSC military colleagues. I suggested an interview.

We met late in January for a short talk. A few days later he scheduled a longer session for Monday of this week, but that turned out to be the day he took an overdose of Valium. He is now recuperating at the same naval hospital that cared for Oliver North's mental problems a decade ago. Some impressions:

How he started and tried to stop the Iran dealings: Ariel Sharon of Israel was rebuffed on this twice by Secretary of State Alexander Haig in May 1981 and May 1982, I was told by Mr. Haig. When a former Haig aide, Michael Ledeen, brokered the idea of an Iran opening to Mr. McFarlane in April 1985, Mr. McFarlane let him sound out Prime Minister Shimon Peres, assuming an approach to Iran would be well received by Israel, which it was. By the end of 1985, Mr. McFarlane considered his strategic probe had degenerated into a hostage ransom, and thought he turned it off.

Why he then quit the White House: Mr. McFarlane was neither a personal friend of Ronald Reagan's nor a man of independent achievement. When the State and Defense departments clashed, he did not have the clout to resolve the issues or get the president to decide.

Why he came back for a secret trip to Tehran last May: He was out of the bureaucratic cocoon for the first time and not doing well. Pundits derogated his record. I think William Casey's urgings and the president's worry about hostages offered him an opportunity to recoup his reputation in a grand roll of the dice.

Why he became depressed: After his dealings were exposed, he at first tried to protect the president; then the blunder was given the color of scandal by the contra diversion, and he became the only central figure providing information. Mr. Reagan blamed him for the whole mess. The before-the-fact crowd, crowing over him as a cowboy, pro-Reagan stalwart called him the new John Dean; he had no friends at all. And I think he is still protecting the president.

Did he really try to kill himself? Yes and no. If he made a conscious decision beforehand, he would not have used Valium; Mr. McFarlane

may not be Clauswitz, but he is not inept. Feeling abandoned and whipsawed, blaming himself for all the consequences of his errors, he impulsively gulped down a whole bottle of pills.

In our talk, I asked how a former national security adviser, privy to the nation's ultimate secrets, could put himself in the hands of Iranian whose agents in Beirut tortured secrets out of their CIA hostage before killing him. Was that security gamble courageous or foolhardy? Did he take a cyanide capsule along?

"They had more to gain from working with us," he said tightly. I waited and he added, "Some of the preparations were grotesque." I think this disillusioned marine, on his misbegotten mission to Tehran, was prepared to kill himself for his country. This week's surrender to impulse was what psychologists call a cry for help; he was not prepared to kill himself for himself.

The New York Times.

### IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Manchus Abdicate

PEKING — The curtain has fallen on the Manchu dynasty. The abdication has been only a matter of form since Jan. 27, when Yuan Shih-Kai, the imperial army leader, confronted the Throne with his sensational joint demand by the forty-six generals commanding the imperial armies: for the abdication of the Manchus and for the establishment of the Republic (a piece of news that was first given the world by the Herald). Three edicts have been issued. In the first, the Throne agrees to the establishment of a Republic; the second accepts the conditions agreed upon between Yuan Shih-Kai and the Republicans; the third informs the Viceroy and Governors of provinces that the Throne retires from political power in order to meet the people's wishes. The Edict of Abdication [of Feb. 12] has been quietly received.

1937: Death of a Treaty

BERLIN — The Deutschland Halle rang with the wild cheering of 20,000 Nazi leaders [on Feb. 12] when Dr. Josef Goebbels announced that Germany had destroyed the Versailles treaty. "We have torn this infamous document to shreds and thrown it at their feet," the German Propaganda Minister shouted at the top of his voice. He was referring to the signatory powers of what the Germans call the "Versailles Dictation." There is no chance now of a European confederation, Dr. Goebbels thinks. "No one," he stated, "wants war. If any power had desired war, it would have declared it as we were beginning to rearm. Now no one would ever dream of attacking us. Nor do we wish to attack any one. I do not mind saying frankly today, however, that our rearmament entailed a great deal of risk. It cost us many sleepless nights."

دکتر الامین



## OPINION

I Hear People Screaming;  
Of Course, I Pass Them By

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — In the early morning of March 13, 1964, a woman named Catherine Genovese walked to her home on Austin Street in the borough of Queens and was stabbed to death. Her killer attacked her once, ran when she screamed, returned again, attacked again and then once more. And while she screamed her young life out on Austin Street, 38 people, by police count, heard her. Some raised their windows. Not one did anything to come to her help or even call the police.

In life, few knew her outside her family but in the manner of her dying, and

## ON MY MIND

because of the silent witnesses, she lives. Studies have been made of the Genovese case, psychologists have dissected it and seminars are still held about it in universities. She lives on in many individual memories, including my own.

I was involved, as an editor, in the coverage of her death. For a long time I could not drive the story from my mind. I hoped that I would never be a silent witness. But I know that now I am.

Almost every day I see a body sprawled on the sidewalk. Some days I see quite a number. Some show signs of life; others are still. I assume they are all alive but I never stop to find out, or bend over to see if I could be of help.

They do not scream, as did Catherine Genovese. If they did I would probably walk away even faster. They are dirty, sometimes foul, unattractive victims.

I do hear people screaming, almost every day and sometimes several times a day. They do not lie on the ground but run about the streets.

I feel better about passing them by

than the quiet ones. After all, the screamers could be dangerous. And if the government and police and doctors let them run around the street screaming in pain, who am I to try to do anything. I become a slightly less concerned 39th witness, even a mildly self-righteous one. Why don't Mayor Edward Koch and Governor Mario Cuomo do something about it, aren't they elected to do things like that, for God's sake?

When it is very cold, I see people wrapped in cardboard, bag ladies shivering in the night streets to keep warm. I tell myself: It's really better when it is cold. Don't the cops have to take them off the street when it freezes, whether they like it or not?

Sometimes I get very angry — angry at the bodies for making me so uncomfortable, angry at the cops and the hospital people for not taking them somewhere they can be taken care of, angry at the judges and the civil libertarians who have changed the vagrancy laws so the police can't make people get off the street and into someplace or other.

The new laws hold that homelessness is not a crime; all right, as long as they don't park themselves outside my door. I do not like that at all.

And what about really sick people, sick in the head? The law says that in New York state a mentally ill person must be a danger to himself or others and unable to "survive safely outside a hospital" before being taken off the street. Is that surviving safely, running up and down the street screaming? What about my rights? Do I have to hear them and see them? What do I pay taxes for?

It helps a little, getting mad at the lawyers and the judges and the mayor and the governor, mad at the bodies lying still on the ground or the bodies running screaming through the street.

Then, sometimes, and more often recently, I think of Catherine Genovese and the way she died and the 38 witnesses. I check out a little book I wrote about the case then and find that I didn't really attack the 38 and wrote that anyone might have done the same.

I am glad that I was not too high and mighty about those witnesses because now I am the 39th. And if you live in a city where living bodies lie in the streets or roam them in pain, and walk by, so are you.

Of course you and I could search out some of the people and organizations who do help the street sleepers and the street screamers and maybe do something ourselves. But, I don't know about you, but I am pretty busy these days, so maybe some other time.

— *Cabman McCarthy*

The New York Times

The Victorians Reconsidered:  
A Curious, Restless Amalgam

By David Cannadine

NEW YORK — Despite the undoubted antiquity of the British monarchy, many of its so-called traditional aspects are in fact no older than the Statue of Liberty. Its broadly based popular appeal, its position above the battle of politics and its incomparably splendid ceremonial — all of which were in evidence at last year's royal wedding — only date back in their present form to the Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria, celebrated 100 years ago in 1887.

The century of that first modern royal jubilee provides an ideal opportunity for reassessing the Victorian Age

## MEANWHILE

and the Victorian monarchy — a monarchy that contained the seeds of the future but also owed much to the past.

It is often supposed that from the very beginning, Queen Victoria and Prince Albert inaugurated a new and modern style of monarchy, turning their backs on the debts, divorces and debauchery of their Hanoverian predecessors and establishing a very different royal regime, based on decency and duty. Under Albert's rule, Victoria abandoned her early partiality for the Whigs and sought to place the monarchy above political parties. And their cozy, comfortable family life at Osborne and Balmoral, so effectively evoked by Winterhalter and Landseer, seemed the very model of bourgeois decorum.

But for all its modern overtones, this is only a partial picture of the early Victorian monarchy. However hard she tried, the queen could never obliterate her Hanoverian ancestry.

Physically, she bore a marked resemblance to her grandfather, King George III, and like all the Hanoverians she was highly sexed. Her eldest son, the Prince of Wales and future King Edward VII, resembled King George IV in his greed, his gluttony, his debts and his philandering. And Victoria's impassioned and unyielding opposition to Irish home rule in the 1880s was reminiscent of George III's hostility to American independence 100 years before.

Nor did Victoria and Albert seek to remove the monarchy from all active political involvement. On the contrary, in their ardent support of the prime minister, Sir Robert Peel, and their violent hostility to the foreign secretary, Lord Palmerston, they remained inordinately and unapologetically partisan.

Albert bombarded government ministers with letters and memoranda, believed it was his duty to "watch and control" government and sought to increase the political power of the monar-

chy, not reduce it. And Victoria agreed, protesting throughout her reign that "she cannot and will not be the queen of a democratic monarchy."

Even the picture of Victorian royal family life as a middle-class idyll needs modification. Victoria resented pregnancy, hated child birth and was unable to establish a close relationship with any of her children. Albert found it impossible to suppress his anger and disappointment when the Prince of Wales did not grow up into the planned and programmed paragon he wanted his eldest son to be. Many of their children's marriages — like that of Victoria and Albert themselves — were arranged rather than amorous, according to the traditional dictates of dynastic aggrandizement.

In all these ways, the early Victorian monarchy, like the early Victorian age, had more in common with what had gone before than it had with what was to come after. Only because of more deeply rooted changes in British and international society did late 19th century royalty evolve into a very different institution, based on personal popularity, political impartiality and spectacular ceremony. But while this may have been the beginning of the modern British monarchy, it was more the denial than the fulfillment of Victoria and Albert's initial aspirations.

Like so many aspects of that volcanic and protean era we call the Victorian age — its politics, its religion, its culture, its architecture, its thought — the Victorian monarchy was a curious and restless amalgam of the past, the present and the future. As the 20th century perspective on the Victorians lengthens, we can begin to appreciate this diversity more vividly and thus strike a more accurate balance between what was old and what was new in their civilization. And so, in learning more about them, we ultimately come to learn more about ourselves.

The writer is a professor at Cambridge University. This article was adapted by The New York Times from an address Feb. 7 at ceremonies sponsored by the British Institute of the United States marking the 150th anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## In Asia, the Free Market Works Without Freedom

In "A Ten-Year Cycle Catches Deng Perilously Halfway" (Jan. 28), William Safire contends that "a free market works well with free people." It cannot work well with unfree people. In this case, India, and the Philippines should be doing rather well.

Instead, the four societies in Asia which have scored the best with market-related development have been authoritarian. It doesn't seem to matter if the authority is based upon a revered treaty, as in Hong Kong; or if it espouses farcical ambitions, as Taiwan does with its aim to regain the mainland; or if it is perpetually in the midst of a civil war situation, as South Korea is; or if the aging leader is going a bit gaga, as Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore has been with his polygamy and eugenic pronouncements. What matters is that the authorities can maintain a certain order, relatively free of corruption. This need to maintain order is no small concern, particularly in Chi-

na, with the experiences in the first half of the 20th century, and again during the 1960s when the center did not hold. The Communists in China have been very effective in eliminating opposition. Indeed, there is no organized alternative. It is then or chaos — not a viable choice for the Chinese who are tired of suffering.

Those who have grown up under Mao are not unaware that China's political system is an imported Western idea. They have heard enough of the insistent claims that "Marxism" is a science, have witnessed enough of its abuses and stumbled to be well aware of the primitiveness of this belief and its practices. But however hollow this belief has come to be seen, it still has the force to hold the center together. For now, it is no worse than a lot of other "myths" that hold societies together, and it is better than chaos.

T.L. LIN  
Hong Kong

## Currents in the Gulf War

I must take issue with the letter on stable cleaning from my good friend Leo Hofberg (Jan. 31).

We cannot overlook the Byzantine realities that keep today's world in a delicate, if imperfect, balance. Mr. Hofberg and others might profit by considering certain vital aspects of the Iran arms affair illuminated by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North in a recent conversation with Neil Livingstone, president of the Institute for Terrorism and Subnational Conflict.

Documentation, including a letter to President Reagan from Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Iranian parliament, supports the thesis that the hostage and contraband matters were secondary aspects of the U.S. overtures toward Iran. The underlying issue appears to have been much more crucial.

The Soviets, with the assistance of about 600 KGB operatives in Iran, had exploited the religious zeal of certain Iranian military leaders to lure them into the conviction that they planned "final offensive" against Iraq would deal a decisive blow to the forces of Saddam Hussein. In reality, the Iraqis had been secretly supplied with modern weaponry, including chemical agents, which would have given them a staggering advantage against the ill-equipped Iranians.

Convinced that the United States would never alter its anti-Iran stance, the U.S.S.R. was ready to enter the strategic vacuum created by an Iraqi victory in order to fulfill a long-standing ambition: to extend its influence to the Gulf.

Fortunately, U.S. allies in the Middle East and convinced U.S. intelligence officials (who had thought Soviet troops in the region were connected with the Afghanistan adventure) of the seriousness and immediacy of the Soviet-orchestrated trap. It was then that, to the



Saddam Hussein. Drawing by Scholastic.

that would have culminated in the "final offensive" against Iraq. If these revelations are accurate, what has been branded a scandal may stand as one of the administration's finest achievements.

I suspect that, when he rerouted two rivers to flush the Augean stable, Hercules sent many of the king's best oxen down the tube to gether with their offal. One wonders what would have happened if the "parallel" diplomacy — which even the most virtuous governments must sometimes employ as a buffer against catastrophe — had been conducted from the start under the scrutiny of self-appointed sages of Mr. Hofberg's persuasion.

DMITRI NABOKOV  
Montreux, Switzerland

## Avoiding Domino Panic

In response to the opinion column, "Bungling in Washington Feeds Fantasies in Beirut" (Feb. 5):

Seven years ago, the Baghdad regime escalated a war of words into one of the bloodiest conflicts of this century. It has initiated the bombing of civilian targets in a score of Iranian cities and built dozens into rubble dozens of Iranian border settlements under the occupation of its forces. It has repeatedly waged chemical warfare with horrifying results. Evidence exists that is now preparing to use even deadlier nerve gases.

Iraq has deported over 200,000 citizens for being "subversive," while its treatment of Kurds, Jews and others has been amply documented by Amnesty International. All this by a regime that is drawn exclusively from a religious minority and dominated by a family clique headed by Saddam Hussein.

The panic of Mr. Hussein should not be allowed to become the panic of the West, or even of the Arab states. Let the "domino theory" remain where it belongs: buried in the jungles of Southeast Asia.

KEWMARS BOZORGMEHR  
London

## Regarding the editorial "For Iraq, Not for Hussein" (Feb. 9):

It is heartwarming that the West is at last beginning to share our concern in wishing to stop this war through the removal of Saddam Hussein and his regime, before it destroys Iraq and irreparably damages the whole area.

SAAD SALEH JABR,  
Leader of the New Umma Party,  
London

## Spain's Shaky Enclaves

Regarding the opinion column "Complicity, Intrigue Are Closing In on Spain," (Feb. 4) by Victor de la Serna:

In addition to Socialist complacency in office, the disarray of the parliamentary right, and the political paralysis in the Basque country, there is another threat to Spain. This is the explosive situation of the enclaves of Melilla and Ceuta. Spain has promised to give nationality to the thousands of lifetime Moroccan residents of those cities, but it is acting so slowly, with such insensitivity to the feelings of the local Moslems, that unless a rapid change of policy and tactics occurs, it will be faced with a virtually insoluble nationalist-religious revolt in its North African enclaves.

GABRIEL JACKSON  
Barcelona

## The Croatian Massacre

The media are justifiably up in arms over the possibility that Kurt Waldheim might have known of war crimes. At the same time, they are eulogizing the former British prime minister, Harold Macmillan.

Yet, as "The Minister and the Massacre" by the historian Nikolai Tolstoy proves beyond any

doubt, Macmillan knowingly returned hundreds of thousands of men, women and children to Stalin and Tito — to their certain death and against international law and policies agreed upon by the Allies.

More than 300,000 Croats were returned and massacred, the majority from the civilian population. They were people ravaged by civil war and political terror. They had fled the "liberation," seeking sanctuary with a pathetic belief in British decency and the ideals of the West. Their return was ordered by Macmillan against the explicit order of Winston Churchill.

As a child, I miraculously survived the great slaughter. Now we owe the dead an investigation and the living the truth — not glorification of war criminals.

MARIA ANN LEVIE,  
Los Angeles

## No Credit to Suharto

Regarding the article "In Indonesia, Questions on Length of Suharto's Rule" (Jan. 29):

Barbara Crosselette says that "critics and admirers alike" credit President Suharto for "stabilizing" Indonesia and that "secessionist movements have largely collapsed." One can only interpret this as a veiled reference to Indonesia's illegal and as yet incomplete occupation of the former Portuguese colony of East Timor, which declared independence in 1975.

Mr. Suharto's success in East Timor has heavily relied on Sky-Hawks, napalm, chemical weapons and the mass murder of innocents. To credit him for this is like applauding Hitler for having eliminated minority dissent after the Warsaw ghetto massacre.

MARK D. LIEB,  
London

## The Bill for Breakfast

Regarding "For \$10,000, Bacon With Bunsen" (Feb. 4):

Breakfasts for \$10,000, like other similar campaign contributions, are payments in advance for future favors. They make a mockery of democracy and reduce the ethics of public service to "anything for a buck." It all goes to narrow the line between Mafia and government.

DEAN CLIFFORD,  
Geneva

## Running Hot and Cold

Regarding "The Kingdom May Be United but the Factions Are Divided" (Meanwhile, Feb. 6):

Beppe Severgnini implies that the British do not produce single-faucet sinks. Not so. Three years ago we had installed in our house a new kitchen sink and a new bathtub. Both have single faucets, with separate hot and cold taps. However, no "mixer" is included in the faucet mechanism, so when both taps are turned on scalding water flows on the left side of the stream and cold water down the right.

JOHN H. LEAVITT,  
Godalming, England

## General News

## KENYA: African Tradition Runs Afoul of Contemporary Western Values

(Continued from Page 1)

als for the same day, a family ceremony in Nairobi and a tribal ceremony 200 miles (about 325 kilometers) away in Luo land. Both were canceled for lack of a corpse.

The widow and the clan retained lawyers who filed injunctions preventing each other's clients from moving the body. On Jan. 21, a trial began and 45 hours of testimony was heard in Kenya's high court from 24 witnesses, including the widow, the brother, the Luo clan chairman, a philosopher, a medicine man and a grave digger.

One of Mr. Otieno's sons, who is studying economics at Paterson State College in Wayne, New Jersey, denounced the Luo tribe in court. In Africa, it is apostasy for a young man of good family to show disrespect to his elders. But Jairos Ogo Otieno, 23, took the witness stand and called Luo people "lazy" and "uncivilized."

As he said this, he stared coldly at the faces of the Luo clan chairman and his own uncle, the men who sued for custody of his father's body. The courtroom, packed with supporters of the Luo cause, was electric with hatred.

Local newspapers, printing full transcripts of the trial, have made extra press runs to keep up with what has become a national obsession with the case. The dispute, more than any issue in the recent history of this East African country, dominates social conversation at all levels of Kenyan society.

Hundreds of Luos have gathered daily outside the courthouse; others stand vigil near the city morgue. There is widespread concern that the widow's life may be in danger, if the Luo are not permitted to leave town with the body.

The Luo, like many of Africa's tribes, take their burial customs seriously. Mr. Otieno's brother, Joseph Ochieng Ogo, testified that when he was allowed to bury the body on the ancestral farm, the dead man's angry spirit would sabotage his life, pester him in his sleep and make his Luo clansmen spit on him.

The Luo attribute car accidents, birth defects and house fires to the restless ghost of a clansman buried in violation of tribal law.

Extraordinary efforts are made by the Luo to ensure that spirits rest easy. Last July, when 13 Luo fishermen drowned in a Lake Victoria storm, tribal elders rushed to their boats to retrieve the bodies. Even as the storm raged, thirty-one Luo died looking for the original 13.

It is a political axiom in Luo land that a man who does not see to the proper burial of his father and his sons has no chance in local or parliamentary elections.

Kenyan law is ambivalent about who has the right to decide where Mr. Otieno should be buried. It

Africa, however, has the youngest population of any continent — nearly half its people are under 16 — and there are growing numbers of city-born people who reject tribal thinking as medieval.

For these modernists — epitomized by Mr. Otieno's widow and children — an African is what he makes of himself. Education, professional achievement and property ownership are the stuff of a successful life. The widow and her children contended in court that the village is a dead end and tribalism must give way to nationalism.

Conversations here in the past

**Africa has the youngest population of any continent — nearly half its people are under 16 — and there are growing numbers of city-born people who reject tribal thinking as medieval.**

says that courts are "to be guided" by customary law, except where it is "repugnant to justice and morality." The vagueness of this language leaves room for the judge's ruling in the Otieno case to establish an important legal precedent.

The Otieno dispute, however, is far more than a legal matter.

Across Africa, there are traditionalists, middle-aged and older people born in small villages, who believe that birth into a tribe entails privileges and duties that have nothing to do with free will or how one chooses to live one's life. For these Africans — epitomized by Mr. Otieno's brother and Luo clan elders — an African can no more wish away the laws of gravity.

These traditionalists, who include many of the best-educated and most influential people on the continent, often live in ranch-style houses in modern cities such as Nairobi or Lagos all their adult lives, but they insist that a small hut in the village of their birth is their only "home." The fundamental decisions of their lives, those concerning marriage and children and death, are governed by the laws of their village and tribe, not of their nation.

month with dozens of people who are passionately following the dispute made it plain that few Kenyans are as fanatically traditional as the Luo elders or as ferociously modern as Mr. Otieno's widow.

Many Kenyans seem to be struggling to reconcile within themselves a cultural leap of several centuries — like millions of other village-born Africans who go to school and take jobs in cities. The war of values played out in court here appears to echo a conflict in the lives of many Kenyans as they try to figure out who they are, how they should live and what they should teach their children.

On the day Mr. Otieno died, his wife took no chances. She ordered her servants to put away the video recorder and roll up the carpet. When a Luo man dies, his relatives sometimes raid his house, carrying off whatever they want. By the time Mr. Ochieng, the brother who sued for custody of the body, arrived at the widow's house, it was almost bare. "She even locked the toilets," he complained in court.

In Luo custom, the widow has no say over the property of her late husband. His disposition, as well as burial arrangements, are matters for men to decide. One Luo elder

testified, "Women are told what to do!"

The woman in this instance was not accustomed to being told what to do, nor was she willing to bend to Luo custom.

Miss Wambui, 50, is a short, stout, stern-looking woman who stated flatly in court, "I come from a rich family." Her father was a leading figure in Kenya's struggle for independence from the British. One of her brothers was a foreign minister, another is a high court judge.

In 1969, she was the first woman from the Nairobi suburbs to run for parliament, but she lost. She is a long-time leader in the Kenyan women's movement and was treasurer of the international women's conference held here two years ago. She travels frequently to the United States.

In most Kenyan tribes, wives are viewed as the property of their husbands. They are expected to work the fields, prepare food, raise children and obey their husbands.

By Kenyan standards, therefore, Mr. Otieno's widow, who goes by her Kikuyu name, Wambui, is an astonishingly bold woman.

Since 1981, Kenya's inheritance laws have given widows, in the absence of a will — which Mr. Otieno never wrote — the right to inherit their husband's property. But according to a 1986 Dutch-funded study of women and land in Kenya, the law is ignored in most rural areas. The study said sons of the deceased or his brothers or tribal elders simply take property from acquiescent women who do not know about the law or who feel powerless to demand its enforcement.

Miss Wambui, a wealthy woman with a good lawyer, is unlikely to lose her late husband's property, and Mr. Otieno's brother and clan leaders have said in court and in interviews that they want only his body, not his property.

This highly publicized acknowledgment seems likely to raise the awareness of wives across Kenya to their inheritance rights. It may make it much less routine for sons, brothers-in-law or tribal elders to seize property that belongs to a widow.

## Prices Soar in Mozambique in Austerity Drive

MAPUTO, Mozambique — Mozambique's citizens have had to stretch a 50 percent wage increase to cover price rises that included a 600 percent jump in the cost of cooking fuel.

The increases were among the steepest taken by President Joaquim Chissano, who succeeded Samora Machel in October, to haul the nation out of an economic tailspin brought on by an 11-year guerrilla war and drought.

The measures, besides the pay increase for all workers, included the rise in the price of kerosene to 39.50 meticals (19.5 cents) a liter from 5 meticals, a doubling of water and electricity charges and a 300 percent increase in gasoline and diesel fuel prices. Almost simultaneously, the government devalued the local currency, the metical, by more than 80 percent to 202 meticals to the dollar from about 39 meticals, effectively raising the price of imported goods.

One Western envoy said the steps could assist Mozambique in its efforts to obtain a loan from the International Monetary Fund.

Most foreign diplomats and economists here believe further price increases are coming and are likely to affect food, which has been heavily subsidized by the state, and house rents.

Many farmers have had to abandon their land because of a combination of intensified attacks by

rightist Mozambican National Resistance rebels and drought, while others have stopped farming because of low prices for their produce.

This week the rebels, which have been backed by neighboring white-ruled South Africa, warned foreigners not to invest in Mozambique, saying they would be wasting their money because the insurgents would step up their offensive until the Maputo government agreed to a cease-fire.



NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
IBM	125.00	124.00	124.00	-1.00	
AT&T	48.00	47.00	47.00	-1.00	
Amgen	110.00	108.00	108.00	-2.00	
Amgen	110.00	108.00	108.00	-2.00	
Amgen	110.00	108.00	108.00	-2.00	
Amgen	110.00	108.00	108.00	-2.00	
Amgen	110.00	108.00	108.00	-2.00	
Amgen	110.00	108.00	108.00	-2.00	
Amgen	110.00	108.00	108.00	-2.00	
Amgen	110.00	108.00	108.00	-2.00	

Market Sales	
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	20,200,000
NYSE prev. close	20,200,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	12,100,000
NYSE prev. close	12,100,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	12,100,000
NYSE prev. close	12,100,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	12,100,000
NYSE prev. close	12,100,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	12,100,000
NYSE prev. close	12,100,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	12,100,000
NYSE prev. close	12,100,000

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	
NYSE	2,143.75	2,143.75	-1.00	
NYSE	2,143.75	2,143.75	-1.00	
NYSE	2,143.75	2,143.75	-1.00	
NYSE	2,143.75	2,143.75	-1.00	
NYSE	2,143.75	2,143.75	-1.00	
NYSE	2,143.75	2,143.75	-1.00	
NYSE	2,143.75	2,143.75	-1.00	
NYSE	2,143.75	2,143.75	-1.00	
NYSE	2,143.75	2,143.75	-1.00	
NYSE	2,143.75	2,143.75	-1.00	

Thursdays  
**NYSE**  
Closing  
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary	
Advanced	100.00
Declined	100.00
Unchanged	100.00
Total Issues	100.00

NASDAQ Index	
Advanced	100.00
Declined	100.00
Unchanged	100.00
Total Issues	100.00

AMEX Most Actives	
Vol.	High Low Last Chg.
Amgen	110.00 108.00 108.00 -2.00
Amgen	110.00 108.00 108.00 -2.00
Amgen	110.00 108.00 108.00 -2.00
Amgen	110.00 108.00 108.00 -2.00
Amgen	110.00 108.00 108.00 -2.00
Amgen	110.00 108.00 108.00 -2.00
Amgen	110.00 108.00 108.00 -2.00
Amgen	110.00 108.00 108.00 -2.00
Amgen	110.00 108.00 108.00 -2.00
Amgen	110.00 108.00 108.00 -2.00

Dow Jones Bond Averages	
Bonds	100.00
Utilities	100.00
Industrials	100.00

NYSE Diary	
Advanced	100.00
Declined	100.00
Unchanged	100.00
Total Issues	100.00

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.	
Vol.	High Low Last Chg.
Amgen	110.00 108.00 108.00 -2.00
Amgen	110.00 108.00 108.00 -2.00
Amgen	110.00 108.00 108.00 -2.00
Amgen	110.00 108.00 108.00 -2.00
Amgen	110.00 108.00 108.00 -2.00
Amgen	110.00 108.00 108.00 -2.00
Amgen	110.00 108.00 108.00 -2.00
Amgen	110.00 108.00 108.00 -2.00
Amgen	110.00 108.00 108.00 -2.00
Amgen	110.00 108.00 108.00 -2.00

Dow Jones Averages	
Open	High Low Last Chg.
NYSE	2,143.75 2,143.75 2,143.75 -1.00
NYSE	2,143.75 2,143.75 2,143.75 -1.00
NYSE	2,143.75 2,143.75 2,143.75 -1.00
NYSE	2,143.75 2,143.75 2,143.75 -1.00
NYSE	2,143.75 2,143.75 2,143.75 -1.00
NYSE	2,143.75 2,143.75 2,143.75 -1.00
NYSE	2,143.75 2,143.75 2,143.75 -1.00
NYSE	2,143.75 2,143.75 2,143.75 -1.00
NYSE	2,143.75 2,143.75 2,143.75 -1.00
NYSE	2,143.75 2,143.75 2,143.75 -1.00

Standard & Poor's Index	
Advanced	100.00
Declined	100.00
Unchanged	100.00
Total Issues	100.00

Previous NASDAQ Diary	
Advanced	100.00
Declined	100.00
Unchanged	100.00
Total Issues	100.00

AMEX Stock Index	
Vol.	High Low Last Chg.
Amgen	110.00 108.00 108.00 -2.00
Amgen	110.00 108.00 108.00 -2.00
Amgen	110.00 108.00 108.00 -2.00
Amgen	110.00 108.00 108.00 -2.00
Amgen	110.00 108.00 108.00 -2.00
Amgen	110.00 108.00 108.00 -2.00
Amgen	110.00 108.00 108.00 -2.00
Amgen	110.00 108.00 108.00 -2.00
Amgen	110.00 108.00 108.00 -2.00
Amgen	110.00 108.00 108.00 -2.00

## Insider Charges Shake NYSE

**The Associated Press**  
**NEW YORK**—The New York Stock Exchange gave ground Thursday in active trading. Brokers said word of insider-trading charges against three investment bankers unsettled investors.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials, up 13.92 on Wednesday, dropped back 6.18 to 2,143.78.

Volume reached 200.4 million shares, up from 172.3 million Tuesday.

Advancing issues outnumbered declines by about 6 to 5 on the NYSE, with 706 up, 834 down and 436 unchanged.

Energy stocks dropped as oil prices weakened. Exxon fell 2 1/4 to 80 3/4; Amoco 2 1/4 to 73 3/4; Mobil 1 to 43 3/4; Chevron 1/4 to 49 3/4; Atlantic Richfield 1/4 to 67 3/4; and Texas 3/4 to 38 3/4. Exxon, Chevron and Texas are components of the Dow Jones industrial average of major stocks.

Analysts attributed weakness in the semiconductor stocks to disappointment over the size of the increase reported late Wednesday in the industry's so-called "book to bill" ratio, which compares values of new orders being received to products being shipped.

National Semiconductor lost 1/4 to 14 1/4; Motorola 1 1/4 to 48; and Texas Instruments 3/4 to 15 1/4.

The Commerce Department reported Thursday morning that retail sales dropped 5.8 percent in January, for the biggest decline since the department began reporting the figures in the present format.

However, the number was generally regarded

as an aberration, resulting largely from a sharp decrease in auto sales as a result of the transition to the new tax system mandated by the Tax Reform Act of 1986.

Retailing and auto stocks were mixed on the news. General Motors was unchanged at 75 1/4; Chrysler rose 1/4 to 45 3/4; K mart gained 1/4 to 52 1/4; and J.C. Penney was down 1/4 at 83 1/4.

A.H. Robbins tumbled 6 1/4 to 15 1/4. American Home Products said it was dropping its bid to acquire Robins, which is faced with a great number of liability claims relating to its Dalkon Shield contraceptive device.

Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing closed at 131 1/4, up 1/4. The stock rose sharply early in the day when 3M said it had an announcement pending, then fell back when the company said the plans were to acquire Bristol-Myers's Unitek subsidiary, which is a supplier of orthodontic products.

Bernard Chaus Inc. dropped 1 1/4 to 15 1/4. The company reported a decline in earnings for the quarter that ended Dec. 31.

Grolier gained 1/4 to 12 1/4 on higher quarterly profits.

Nationwide turnover in NYSE-listed issues, including trades in those stocks on regional exchanges and in the over-the-counter market, totaled 231.82 million shares.

Standard & Poor's index of 400 industrials fell 1.75 to 312.39, and S&P's 500-stock composite index was down 1.92 at 275.62.

The NASDAQ composite index for the over-the-counter market rose 93 to 409.18. At the American Stock Exchange, the market value index closed at 314.41, down 1.03.

NYSE Most Actives	
Vol.	High Low Last Chg.
IBM	125.00 124.00 124.00 -1.00
AT&T	48.00 47.00 47.00 -1.00
Amgen	110.00 108.00 108.00 -2.00
Amgen	110.00 108.00 108.00 -2.00
Amgen	110.00 108.00 108.00 -2.00
Amgen	110.00 108.00 108.00 -2.00
Amgen	110.00 108.00 108.00 -2.00
Amgen	110.00 108.00 108.00 -2.00
Amgen	110.00 108.00 108.00 -2.00
Amgen	110.00 108.00 108.00 -2.00
Amgen	110.00 108.00 108.00 -2.00

Market Sales	
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	20,200,000
NYSE prev. close	20,200,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	12,100,000
NYSE prev. close	12,100,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	12,100,000
NYSE prev. close	12,100,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	12,100,000
NYSE prev. close	12,100,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	12,100,000
NYSE prev. close	12,100,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	12,100,000
NYSE prev. close	12,100,000

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	
NYSE	2,143.75	2,143.75	-1.00	
NYSE	2,143.75	2,143.75	-1.00	
NYSE	2,143.75	2,143.75	-1.00	
NYSE	2,143.75	2,143.75	-1.00	
NYSE	2,143.75	2,143.75	-1.00	
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NYSE	2,143.75	2,143.75	-1.00	
NYSE	2,143.75	2,143.75	-1.00	
NYSE	2,143.75	2,143.75	-1.00	
NYSE	2,143.75	2,143.75	-1.00	

Thursdays  
**NYSE**  
Closing  
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary	
Advanced	100.00
Declined	100.00
Unchanged	100.00
Total Issues	100.00

NASDAQ Index	
Advanced	100.00
Declined	100.00
Unchanged	100.00
Total Issues	100.00

AMEX Most Actives	
Vol.	High Low Last Chg.
Amgen	110.00 108.00 108.00 -2.00
Amgen	110.00 108.00 108.00 -2.00
Amgen	110.00 108.00 108.00 -2.00
Amgen	110.00 108.00 108.00 -2.00
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Amgen	110.00 108.00 108.00 -2.00
Amgen	110.00 108.00 108.00 -2.00
Amgen	110.00 108.00 108.00 -2.00
Amgen	110.00 108.00 108.00 -2.00

Dow Jones Bond Averages	
Bonds	100.00
Utilities	100.00
Industrials	100.00

NYSE Diary	
Advanced	100.00
Declined	100.00
Unchanged	100.00
Total Issues	100.00

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.	
Vol.	High Low Last Chg.
Amgen	110.00 108.00 108.00 -2.00
Amgen	110.00 108.00 108.00 -2.00
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NYSE 4 a.m. volume	12,100,000
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NYSE prev. close	12,100,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	12,100,000
NYSE prev. close	12,100,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	12,100,000
NYSE prev. close	12,100,000

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	
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NYSE	2,143.75	2,143.75	-1.00	
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NYSE	2,143.75	2,143.75	-1.00	
NYSE	2,143.75	2,143.75	-1.00	
NYSE	2,143.75	2,143.75	-1.00	
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NYSE	2,143.75	2,143.75	-1.00	

Thursdays  
**NYSE**  
Closing  
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary	
Advanced	100.00
Declined	100.00
Unchanged	100.00
Total Issues	100.00

NASDAQ Index	
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Declined	100.00
Unchanged	100.00
Total Issues	100.00

AMEX Most Actives	
Vol.	High Low Last Chg.
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Amgen	110.00 108.00 108.00 -2.00
Amgen	110.00 108.00 108.00 -2.00











## TRAVEL

The Long Shadow  
Of a Tudor Axe

by A.L. Rowse

FOUR hundred years ago, on Feb. 8, 1587, was enacted that last tragic scene, when Mary Stuart's head fell to the executioner, and the reverberations of the act have gone on ever since. Not only in history and biography, but also in the arts and letters, in novels, poems, plays, in opera as well as in paintings and depictions and in films.

The career of Mary Queen of Scots, with all its changes, escapades and escapes, flights and imprisonments — most of all her execution at Fotheringhay in Northamptonshire strikes across the history of Scotland and England and, to a lesser extent, of France, in her age and time. So far as England was concerned it marked decisively and luridly the beginning of the 20-year-long war with Spain. There was to be no compromise, no turning back.

Her personality and the events of her career are among the most dramatic in all history. They are also among the most controversial, for her course in life lay across a minefield. The field is cluttered with perils and dangers, and most people's judgments about Mary Stuart are personal and emotional. However, to get it right, one has to see it impartially in terms of politics. That is what it was all about, for she was a key figure on the chessboard.

Her world of the 16th century was rather comparable to ours of the 20th century, in that it was split ideologically from top to bottom by the conflict between Reformation and Counter-Reformation, just as our time has been riven between communism and democracy. In her lifetime the conflict heated up into political assassinations and massacres, like the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre in France in 1572; in civil and religious wars over half of Europe, culminating in Spain's long wars in the Netherlands and with England.

Mary Stuart came to take a hand in it passionately and recklessly in accordance with her temperament. The clue to her is that she was a Frenchwoman — three-quarters by birth and wholly by education and training. Born at Linlithgow in 1542 she was spirited away to France as a child of 5 by the Catholic party in Scotland, to keep her out of the hands of the Protestant English.

These wanted her married to the young

prince, later Edward VI, and subordinate Scotland to England. It would have saved a great deal of trouble if that could have come about. Instead, she was educated in France with the French royal children, and eventually married to the boy-king, Francis II. Under the marriage agreement, if there were no heirs Scotland was to become the gift of the French crown — a French dependency, and French troops occupying Edinburgh — at England's back door when she was at war with France.

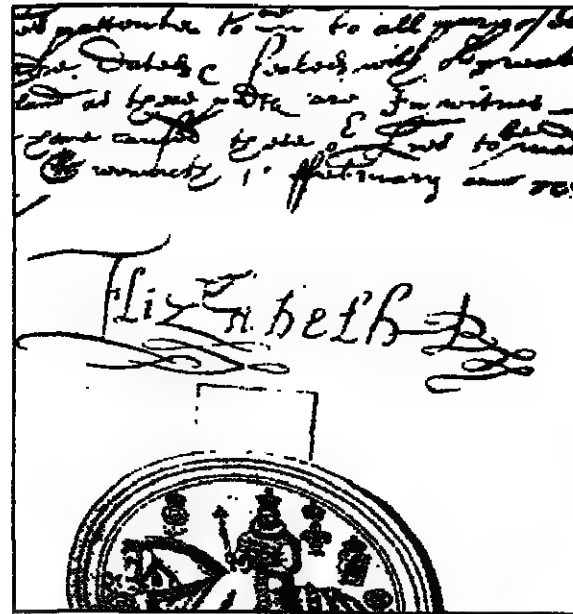
In 1558 Elizabeth I came to the English throne with a slur upon her legitimacy. There was no doubt about Mary Stuart's, and she was a great-granddaughter of Henry VII. She put forward her right to the English throne, and would never give up her claim to the succession — though no one in the English government wanted her. She was regarded as a foreigner, above all a Frenchwoman, when the French were usually England's enemies.

So there was bound to be jealousy and suspicion between Elizabeth, nine years her senior, and Mary, especially when her husband died, and Mary came back to Scotland, a very eligible 18-year-old widow of immense vitality and ambition.

The clue to Elizabeth's success was that she governed in accordance with the consensus of the country, that is of the governing class, on the agreed basis of moderate Protestantism. Mary's situation in Scotland was far more difficult, for she was a convinced Catholic, and the Scottish Reformation had taken the more extreme form of Geneva Calvinism. Mary's moles in France — they were cardinals — were leaders of the Counter-Reformation and privately she assured them and the Pope that she meant to bring Scotland back to Catholicism. This was politically an impossible aim, for the Scottish nobles had got the lands of the church and were not giving them up.

For the first few years Mary ruled moderately, with the advice of her (illegitimate) half-brother, John Stuart, a Protestant and first Earl of Moray. But her real intentions came out with her determination to marry Lord Darnley, for he was a Catholic, and of both Tudor and Stuart royal blood.

This was a challenge indeed to Elizabeth, with both Mary and Darnley's claims to her throne. Elizabeth tried to stop the marriage. She even offered Mary her own prince favor-



Elizabeth I's signature on Mary's death warrant.

ite, Robert Dudley, and made him Earl of Leicester to qualify him for the job. Mary was insulted — she believed, as everybody did, that Leicester was Elizabeth's lover, which was quite untrue. The fact was that Mary was too royal, with her feet not quite on the ground. Elizabeth was the great-granddaughter of a Lord Mayor of London, with a good business head, feet firmly on the ground. Above all — English with a strong touch of Welsh — she felt along with her own people. Mary, sad to say, was an alien among her people, still more to the English.

In addition, Elizabeth was sexually cold, prejudiced against marriage. This enabled her to keep her head, amid all the passions and feuds of politics around her — she was a first-class politician, not so attractive a woman as Mary. Mary's marriage to Darnley turned out fatally — really the poor woman had no luck. Elizabeth had all the luck in not marrying, keeping all the menfolk at arm's length and maintaining order in the nursery. Mary simply couldn't. Everything got out of control, herself included. Darnley was worse than useless — he preferred the glooms of Holyrood to his wife, the Queen.

It was worse than humiliating, for he combined with her enemies to murder her Italian secretary, Riccio, practically in her presence, when she was carrying the child who was to become James VI of Scotland and James I of England. Darnley was next murdered when Kirk o'Field, a house on the outskirts of Edinburgh, was blown up with gunpowder.

These events made a prodigious scandal, but what shocked all Europe — including the Pope, Philip of Spain, Elizabeth — Catholics as well as Protestants, was that Mary proceeded to marry the Earl of Bothwell, the man whom everybody knew to be responsible for her husband's murder. And with indecent haste — she got him divorced from his wife, and then married him in a Protestant ceremony. It was her determination to stick to Bothwell that ultimately ruined her. But the country was up in arms, the lords in rebellion. When she was captured and brought back to Edinburgh, the good citizens greeted her with "Burn the whore!"

She had reason for desperate haste, for it seems that she was pregnant by him, and that, imprisoned in Loch Leven Castle, on an island in the lake, she had a miscarriage.

She later escaped from the castle and took one more gamble — only to be routed in a battle at Langside, near Glasgow. A force of her supporters was defeated by an anti-Catholic group, the Lords of the Congregation, who favored her son. From that defeat she made yet another mistake of judgment and, instead of taking refuge in France and waiting things out, she crossed the Solway Firth into England, hoping that Elizabeth would put her back on her throne.

## Holyrood Palace, residence of the Queen of Scots, and Elizabeth I's signature on Mary's death warrant.

Elizabeth's personal inclination was to restore her upon conditions, for her own deep conviction was the common trade union interest of monarchs to keep their subjects in subjection. But the Scots in power — Mary's half-brother Moray was made regent — would never have her back.

Mary's presence in England created an almighty problem for Elizabeth, for now her own Catholic opponents, especially in the north, had an alternative candidate for her throne. Elizabeth would not marry: That left the succession open. Mary entered into a plot to fill the gap — she would marry Elizabeth's cousin, the Duke of Norfolk.

This would have been fatal for Elizabeth: She said that within a month of such a marriage she would be inside the Tower. She warned Norfolk — "Look to your pillow!" reminding him of Darnley's fate. Norfolk gave her his promise to remain loyal and not to marry — and then broke it.

Mary and he entered upon the dangerous course of international intrigue to force the issue — the Ridolfi Plot to get papal support and cash for a rising in the north, intervention by the Duke of Alba from the Netherlands. The Rising of the Northern Earls, the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, was precipitated too early in 1569, and was quashed. The Pope excommunicated Elizabeth and issued a Bull of Deposition.

absolving her subjects from their allegiance. This crisis, which lasted from 1569 to 1572, was the greatest of Elizabeth's reign. At its end Parliament called for the execution of Mary and Norfolk. Elizabeth would not consent to the former, but was forced to agree to Norfolk's execution. After that, for the next 15 years, Mary's life in confinement in England was in the nature of an anticlimax. She had lost control of her own fate, but did not give up hope, forever spinning schemes and fantasies for her own restoration and plots against Elizabeth.

Mary and her large entourage — she kept up semi-royal state — were moved from one palatial residence to another, always away from the coast, in case of attempted flight. In those days of no running water, every great mansion with a hundred or more occupants needed to be evacuated and fumigated after a couple of months. At one time of political danger she was moved to Coventry, the midpoint of the country. She complained of the damp and cold of Wingfield in Suffolk and Titchbury Castle in Staffordshire, and seems to have been least discontented at Chatsworth, in Derbyshire, the new and up-to-date Elizabethan mansion, which was later pulled down to make way for the present Chatsworth. She hunted in the forests and had a coach to ride in the parks.

But the government kept a close watch on her and her plots. In 1586 a rich young

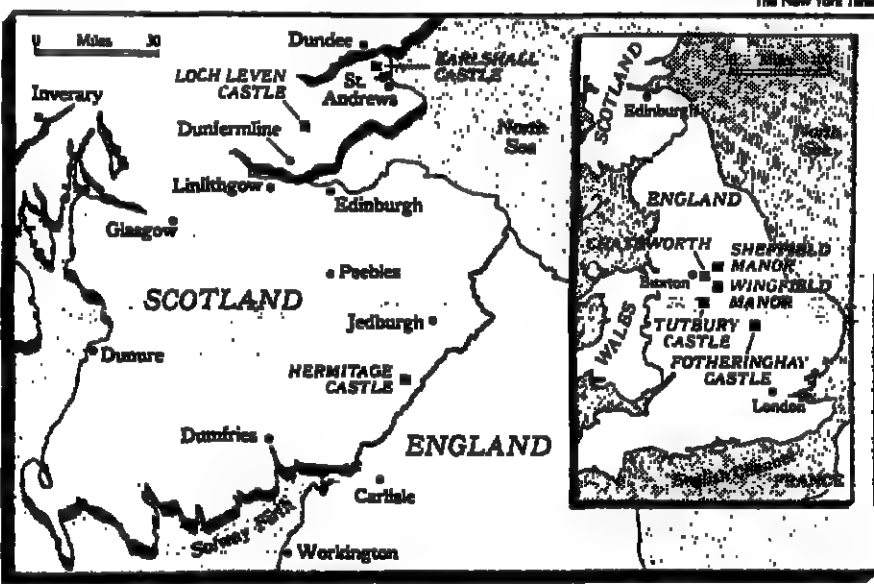
Catholic bothead, Anthony Babington, glamorized by Mary, formed a plot for killing Elizabeth. By this time both those royal ladies would have been glad of the other's death. Mary gave her consent to it in writing, and was caught red-handed. She was brought to trial.

Of course she denied everything and also the validity of any court bringing her, a queen, to trial, and in a foreign country. But the government could take no more risk with her. England was at war with Spain — in 1587 the Armada was being prepared and next year would sail. If the Armada were to land an army, Spain would have a convenient candidate for the throne, and Mary made a will leaving her rights to it to Philip of Spain.

By the time the Armada was ready, Mary's head was off, in that last magnificent, tragic scene at Fotheringhay. She carried herself with royal courage and dignity to the last, holding a crucifix and putting herself across as a martyr for the Catholic faith.

It made a terrible blot on Elizabeth's scutcheon, as she knew it would: her assent to it was wrung from her — it gave her something like a nervous breakdown.

A.L. Rowse is emeritus fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, and the author of many books on Shakespeare. This article was written for The New York Times.



## A Good Punch Is 'Voluptuous'

by Mark Kurlansky

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique — "It is something voluptuous to drink a punch, a good punch," said Robert Rose-Rosette, octogenarian sage of Martinique, veterinarian by trade, expert on history's most famous Martiniquais, Josephine de Beauharnais, and self-styled philosopher of rum punch.

There are few things more Caribbean than rum punch and someone who knows his islands could tell where he was with his eyes closed by ordering a rum punch and tasting it.

The word punch comes from the Hindu word *pac*, which means five. In India a punch, as the British called it, was tea, lemon, cinnamon, sugar and alcohol. In Martinique punch has only three ingredients — sugar, lime and rum.

When you order a punch here you are given a bottle of rum, a small glass with a slice of lime and either a can of cane syrup or a bowl of crystal sugar. Each applies his own techniques, some with fork, some with spoon, crushing and squeezing the lime, dissolving the sugar.

"No two people make punch the same. You can sit together and enjoy your differences," said Rose-Rosette. He can barely disguise his disdain

for the neighboring Guadeloupians. There the punch is generally served already mixed.

Rose-Rosette is so serious about punch that he has for the second year organized an international symposium on rum punch. He said the first drew about 250 people. This year he was down to little more than 100 participants, mostly French and Martiniquais. Still they ended with a lively one-hour discussion, lending credence to the claim that the French can debate anything.

The people here have always been serious about rum punch. Numerous poems have been written to it both in French and Creole and in the 1930s a book called "La Cuisine sublime" (The Sublime Binge), was published.

On Martinique, only a few stray from orthodoxy. Some add honey instead of sugar. While most drink the 110-proof local white rum, a few prefer the fine dark Martiniquais rum.

Most other islands are less purist. In the eastern Caribbean, where nutmeg is an important crop, rum punches almost always have grated nutmeg on the top. It is freshly grated, the bartender keeping a small spice grater as a standard tool of his trade.

In Grenada, where nutmeg is the leading export product, the recipe at the bar of the Ramada Renaissance (formerly the Grenada Beach Hotel, Cuban headquarters, then the U.S. Marine barracks), is one ounce of gold rum, one ounce dark rum, one ounce fresh lime juice, two ounces sugar syrup, bitters and nutmeg. This is the basic eastern Caribbean recipe. Sometimes grenadine is added for color.

On some islands things get more elaborate. About an hour of prying loosened the outline of a formula from Ti Pierre, the bartender at the Castel Haiti Hotel in Port-au-Prince. He adds orange juice to the recipe and, his big secret, papaya juice.

But one of the reasons the punches are so good in Haiti is Barbancourt rum, always dark and the only rum in the country. It is possibly the ideal rum for punches, although Jamaicans will argue for Appleton's gold, the Martiniquais for La Mammy white and Barbadians for Cockspur. All sound arguments.

In Dominica, locals drink so-called casque rum, sold by the glass out of the barrel. Dominicans also have a passion for fresh fruit juices. Fresh juices such as guava, passion fruit, lime and coconut are sold in bars, stores and restaurants.

The combination of these juices and casque rum makes this island a natural laboratory for rum punch research. Equal parts of guava, passion fruit and lime juice are one successful blend. Khalil Azar, a Syrian farmer and businessman who has lived for 18 years on the island, has arrived at his own recipe based on the products of his farm. He mixes grapefruit juice, passion fruit, lime juice and tangerine with an equal quantity of rum, sweetens with honey and grates cardamom on the top. Why cardamom? "I don't grow nutmeg," he explained.

The trick to all of these mixed punches is to make sure there is a large quantity of good rum. But of course, to the Martiniquais, bottle and spoon in hand, the rest of these punches are for philistines.



Mark Kurlansky is a journalist based in Miami.

## General News

## EUROPEAN TOPICS

New Scandal Hits  
French University

The University of Nantes, which aroused an uproar last May by accepting a doctoral thesis claiming that Nazi gas chambers may not have existed, is again at the center of a controversy.

History students went on strike last week when they learned that André Delaporte, a rightist professor, was about to be appointed lecturer in modern history. Only two weeks earlier, Alain Croix, a Paris history professor, had complained that his application for the same post had been rejected although the committee had called his record "impeccable." Mr. Croix, who is a member of the Communist Party, charged that he was rejected for political reasons. The committee denied this.

Mr. Delaporte, 42, left the extreme-right National Front party several years ago saying it was not right-wing enough. He is known for writing racist articles for the extremist magazine *Militant*, including several in defense of Henri Roques. It was Mr. Roques whose doctoral degree, with a thesis questioning whether the Holocaust ever happened, was withdrawn after last year's uproar.

Following the student protest and a subsequent request from the Education Ministry, the committee said it had postponed its decision on Mr. Delaporte to a "later date that has yet to be set."

## Dutch Reject Plan

## On Organ Donations

The Dutch government has rejected an advisory report by the national Health Council that proposed to make all citizens automatic transplant donors unless they explicitly refused. At present, voluntary donors carry a hand-written document stating that they permit the removal of organs when they are clinically dead.

Recent opinion polls have shown that, although 80 percent of the population is in favor of transplant donation, only 15 percent carry the document. The Health Ministry said it would start an advertising campaign to encourage voluntary donations.

In Belgium, a law approved last June making all Belgian ci-



ON DONNER, ON BLITZEN — Traders and shoppers in Lapland turn out in the village of Jokkmokk for the weekly market day. The reindeer-pulled sleighs are the main form of transportation during the winter.

izens automatic transplant donors has been extended to include foreigners who have been resident in the country for at least six months.

## Around Europe

A court in Sheffield, England, has condemned nine members of a British animal rights group to prison terms of nine months to 10 years on charges of arson and criminal damage. The ruling said the self-styled Animal Liberation Front had caused millions of pounds' worth of damage in a 14-month firebomb campaign against such establishments as fur stores and research laboratories.

Many Soviet cars are of poor quality, L'Espresso has told potential buyers. The Soviet government newspaper said the newest Soviet model, a hatchback Zhiguli known as Sputnik, was the worst of all. Two other cars, the Zaphorozhet and the

Volga, did not rate much higher, the paper said, and some buyers of these cars were known to have spent time at repair shops from the day they bought them. L'Espresso did not recommend any Soviet-built car, but said the smallest number of complaints had been received about the Zhaiqi Model 7, which costs 9,720 rubles (about \$15,000), more than three years' pay for the average Soviet worker.

Madrid's city hall this week started distributing 10,000 plastic scoops and 500,000 plastic bags to dog owners, who are required to clean up their pets' droppings from the Spanish capital's streets. Trespassers will be fined. In Amsterdam, city fathers are considering a plan under which dog owners would be fined if caught walking the dog without carrying an "accessory" for the removal of what one city councilor called "the biggest little nuisance."

—SYTSKE LOOLJEN

AMERIKA:  
Angry Buildup

(Continued from Page 1)

that it might make an American first strike more thinkable.

The Chrysler Corp., the major sponsor of the program, with nearly \$7 million in advertising, decided two weeks ago that the movie's theme didn't fit with the theme of the Chrysler television pitch — "The Pride is Back, Born in America." Volkswagen, sensing a bargain, picked up much of Chrysler's abandoned commercial time at reduced rates (with Chrysler making good on the difference).

Ted Turner, the Atlanta broadcaster and cable entrepreneur, is protesting with "counterprogramming." He scheduled five nights of programs on his satellite-delivered national station aimed at promoting better relations between the superpowers.

Meanwhile, Greek Cypriots have bought commercial time in "Amerika" on the ABC Washington station to protest the presence of Turkish troops on Cyprus. "In our country," the ads say of the grim television depiction of foreign occupation, "this horror is a reality."

John B. Sias, the president of ABC, is a bit bemused by the storm. After the Chrysler pullout, he said, "I think the audience is sophisticated enough to know that these are dramatizations. They aren't going to change superpower relations."

## Series Called a Muddle

John J. O'Connor, reviewing the miniseries in The New York Times, says:

Purely on the level of television drama, of popular entertainment, "Amerika" is a staggering muddle, a fill-in-the-blanks hodgepodge that is likely to leave observers on most points of the political spectrum fuming.

In a nutshell, the fatal flaw of "Amerika" is that the root idea is monumentally implausible. "Amerika" asks us to believe that the United States was taken over by the Soviet Union in 1986 in a bloodless coup, primarily because the bulk of the American population had lost its moral fiber. It will to fight for freedom. This is the kind of Armageddon vision nurtured by those who find men in long hair or women in short skirts threatening.

Outside the United States, "Amerika" will be broadcast in Canada, and home videos will be available in Britain beginning April 1. Sales discussions are under way in other countries, including the Soviet Union.

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Reaching More Than a Third of a Million Readers  
in 164 Countries Around the World.



# Thursdays NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Ch. Yld. P/E Ch. High Low Ch. High Low Ch. High Low

(Continued)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Ch.	Yld.	P/E	Ch.	High	Low	Ch.	High	Low	Ch.	High	Low
176	174	IBM	1/8	4.1	12.4	1/8	176 1/2	174 1/2	1/8	176 1/2	174 1/2	1/8	176 1/2	174 1/2
174	172	AT&T	1/4	5.8	14.1	1/4	174 1/2	172 1/2	1/4	174 1/2	172 1/2	1/4	174 1/2	172 1/2
172	170	GE	1/8	5.2	13.1	1/8	172 1/2	170 1/2	1/8	172 1/2	170 1/2	1/8	172 1/2	170 1/2
170	168	3M	1/8	4.8	12.1	1/8	170 1/2	168 1/2	1/8	170 1/2	168 1/2	1/8	170 1/2	168 1/2
168	166	Walt Disney	1/8	4.5	11.1	1/8	168 1/2	166 1/2	1/8	168 1/2	166 1/2	1/8	168 1/2	166 1/2

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Ch.	Yld.	P/E	Ch.	High	Low	Ch.	High	Low	Ch.	High	Low
166	164	Amgen	1/8	4.2	10.1	1/8	166 1/2	164 1/2	1/8	166 1/2	164 1/2	1/8	166 1/2	164 1/2
164	162	Boeing	1/8	4.0	9.1	1/8	164 1/2	162 1/2	1/8	164 1/2	162 1/2	1/8	164 1/2	162 1/2
162	160	McDonald's	1/8	3.8	8.1	1/8	162 1/2	160 1/2	1/8	162 1/2	160 1/2	1/8	162 1/2	160 1/2
160	158	Johnson & Johnson	1/8	3.6	7.1	1/8	160 1/2	158 1/2	1/8	160 1/2	158 1/2	1/8	160 1/2	158 1/2

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Ch.	Yld.	P/E	Ch.	High	Low	Ch.	High	Low	Ch.	High	Low
158	156	Merck	1/8	3.4	6.1	1/8	158 1/2	156 1/2	1/8	158 1/2	156 1/2	1/8	158 1/2	156 1/2
156	154	Novartis	1/8	3.2	5.1	1/8	156 1/2	154 1/2	1/8	156 1/2	154 1/2	1/8	156 1/2	154 1/2
154	152	Pfizer	1/8	3.0	4.1	1/8	154 1/2	152 1/2	1/8	154 1/2	152 1/2	1/8	154 1/2	152 1/2
152	150	Schering	1/8	2.8	3.1	1/8	152 1/2	150 1/2	1/8	152 1/2	150 1/2	1/8	152 1/2	150 1/2

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Ch.	Yld.	P/E	Ch.	High	Low	Ch.	High	Low	Ch.	High	Low
150	148	Glaxo	1/8	2.6	2.1	1/8	150 1/2	148 1/2	1/8	150 1/2	148 1/2	1/8	150 1/2	148 1/2
148	146	Roche	1/8	2.4	1.1	1/8	148 1/2	146 1/2	1/8	148 1/2	146 1/2	1/8	148 1/2	146 1/2
146	144	Novartis	1/8	2.2	0.1	1/8	146 1/2	144 1/2	1/8	146 1/2	144 1/2	1/8	146 1/2	144 1/2
144	142	Amgen	1/8	2.0	-0.1	1/8	144 1/2	142 1/2	1/8	144 1/2	142 1/2	1/8	144 1/2	142 1/2

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Ch.	Yld.	P/E	Ch.	High	Low	Ch.	High	Low	Ch.	High	Low
142	140	Boeing	1/8	1.8	-1.1	1/8	142 1/2	140 1/2	1/8	142 1/2	140 1/2	1/8	142 1/2	140 1/2
140	138	McDonald's	1/8	1.6	-2.1	1/8	140 1/2	138 1/2	1/8	140 1/2	138 1/2	1/8	140 1/2	138 1/2
138	136	Johnson & Johnson	1/8	1.4	-3.1	1/8	138 1/2	136 1/2	1/8	138 1/2	136 1/2	1/8	138 1/2	136 1/2
136	134	Merck	1/8	1.2	-4.1	1/8	136 1/2	134 1/2	1/8	136 1/2	134 1/2	1/8	136 1/2	134 1/2

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Ch.	Yld.	P/E	Ch.	High	Low	Ch.	High	Low	Ch.	High	Low
134	132	Novartis	1/8	1.0	-5.1	1/8	134 1/2	132 1/2	1/8	134 1/2	132 1/2	1/8	134 1/2	132 1/2
132	130	Amgen	1/8	0.8	-6.1	1/8	132 1/2	130 1/2	1/8	132 1/2	130 1/2	1/8	132 1/2	130 1/2
130	128	Boeing	1/8	0.6	-7.1	1/8	130 1/2	128 1/2	1/8	130 1/2	128 1/2	1/8	130 1/2	128 1/2
128	126	McDonald's	1/8	0.4	-8.1	1/8	128 1/2	126 1/2	1/8	128 1/2	126 1/2	1/8	128 1/2	126 1/2

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Ch.	Yld.	P/E	Ch.	High	Low	Ch.	High	Low	Ch.	High	Low
126	124	Johnson & Johnson	1/8	0.2	-9.1	1/8	126 1/2	124 1/2	1/8	126 1/2	124 1/2	1/8	126 1/2	124 1/2
124	122	Merck	1/8	0.0	-10.1	1/8	124 1/2	122 1/2	1/8	124 1/2	122 1/2	1/8	124 1/2	122 1/2
122	120	Novartis	1/8	-0.2	-11.1	1/8	122 1/2	120 1/2	1/8	122 1/2	120 1/2	1/8	122 1/2	120 1/2
120	118	Amgen	1/8	-0.4	-12.1	1/8	120 1/2	118 1/2	1/8	120 1/2	118 1/2	1/8	120 1/2	118 1/2

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Ch.	Yld.	P/E	Ch.	High	Low	Ch.	High	Low	Ch.	High	Low
118	116	Boeing	1/8	-0.6	-13.1	1/8	118 1/2	116 1/2	1/8	118 1/2	116 1/2	1/8	118 1/2	116 1/2
116	114	McDonald's	1/8	-0.8	-14.1	1/8	116 1/2	114 1/2	1/8	116 1/2	114 1/2	1/8	116 1/2	114 1/2
114	112	Johnson & Johnson	1/8	-1.0	-15.1	1/8	114 1/2	112 1/2	1/8	114 1/2	112 1/2	1/8	114 1/2	112 1/2
112	110	Merck	1/8	-1.2	-16.1	1/8	112 1/2	110 1/2	1/8	112 1/2	110 1/2	1/8	112 1/2	110 1/2

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Ch.	Yld.	P/E	Ch.	High	Low	Ch.	High	Low	Ch.	High	Low
110	108	Novartis	1/8	-1.4	-17.1	1/8	110 1/2	108 1/2	1/8	110 1/2	108 1/2	1/8	110 1/2	108 1/2
108	106	Amgen	1/8	-1.6	-18.1	1/8	108 1/2	106 1/2	1/8	108 1/2	106 1/2	1/8	108 1/2	106 1/2
106	104	Boeing	1/8	-1.8	-19.1	1/8	106 1/2	104 1/2	1/8	106 1/2	104 1/2	1/8	106 1/2	104 1/2
104	102	McDonald's	1/8	-2.0	-20.1	1/8	104 1/2	102 1/2	1/8	104 1/2	102 1/2	1/8	104 1/2	102 1/2

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Ch.	Yld.	P/E	Ch.	High	Low	Ch.	High	Low	Ch.	High	Low
102	100	Johnson & Johnson	1/8	-2.2	-21.1	1/8	102 1/2	100 1/2	1/8	102 1/2	100 1/2	1/8	102 1/2	100 1/2
100	98	Merck	1/8	-2.4	-22.1	1/8	100 1/2	98 1/2	1/8	100 1/2	98 1/2	1/8	100 1/2	98 1/2
98	96	Novartis	1/8	-2.6	-23.1	1/8	98 1/2	96 1/2	1/8	98 1/2	96 1/2	1/8	98 1/2	96 1/2
96	94	Amgen	1/8	-2.8	-24.1	1/8	96 1/2	94 1/2	1/8	96 1/2	94 1/2	1/8	96 1/2	94 1/2

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Ch.	Yld.	P/E	Ch.	High	Low	Ch.	High	Low	Ch.	High	Low
94	92	Boeing	1/8	-3.0	-25.1	1/8	94 1/2	92 1/2	1/8	94 1/2	92 1/2	1/8	94 1/2	92 1/2
92	90	McDonald's	1/8	-3.2	-26.1	1/8	92 1/2	90 1/2	1/8	92 1/2	90 1/2	1/8	92 1/2	90 1/2
90	88	Johnson & Johnson	1/8	-3.4	-27.1	1/8	90 1/2	88 1/2	1/8	90 1/2	88 1/2	1/8	90 1/2	88 1/2
88	86	Merck	1/8	-3.6	-28.1	1/8	88 1/2	86 1/2	1/8	88 1/2	86 1/2	1/8	88 1/2	86 1/2

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Ch.	Yld.	P/E	Ch.	High	Low	Ch.	High	Low	Ch.	High	Low
86	84	Novartis	1/8	-3.8	-29.1	1/8	86 1/2	84 1/2	1/8	86 1/2	84 1/2	1/8	86 1/2	84 1/2
84	82	Amgen	1/8	-4.0	-30.1	1/8	84 1/2	82 1/2	1/8	84 1/2	82 1/2	1/8	84 1/2	82 1/2
82	80	Boeing	1/8	-4.2	-31.1	1/8	82 1/2	80 1/2	1/8	82 1/2	80 1/2	1/8	82 1/2	80 1/2
80	78	McDonald's	1/8	-4.4	-32.1	1/8	80 1/2	78 1/2	1/8	80 1/2	78 1/2	1/8	80 1/2	78 1/2

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Ch.	Yld.	P/E	Ch.	High	Low	Ch.	High	Low	Ch.	High	Low
78	76	Johnson & Johnson	1/8	-4.6	-33.1	1/8	78 1/2	76 1/2	1/8	78 1/2	76 1/2	1/8	78 1/2	76 1/2
76	74	Merck	1/8	-4.8	-34.1	1/8	76 1/2	74 1/2	1/8	76 1/2	74 1/2	1/8	76 1/2	74 1/2
74	72	Novartis	1/8	-5.0	-35.1	1/8	74 1/2	72 1/2	1/8	74 1/2	72 1/2	1/8	74 1/2	72 1/2
72	70	Amgen	1/8	-5.2	-36.1	1/8	72 1/2	70 1/2	1/8	72 1/2	70 1/2	1/8	72 1/2	70 1/2

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Ch.	Yld.	P/E	Ch.	High	Low	Ch.	High	Low	Ch.	High	Low
70	68	Boeing	1/8	-5.4	-37.1	1/8	70 1/2	68 1/2	1/8	70 1/2	68 1/2	1/8	70 1/2	68 1/2
68	66	McDonald's	1/8	-5.6	-38.1	1/8	68 1/2	66 1/2	1/8	68 1/2	66 1/2	1/8	68 1/2	66 1/2
66	64	Johnson & Johnson	1/8	-5.8	-39.1	1/8	66 1/2	64 1/2	1/8	66 1/2	64 1/2	1/8	66 1/2	64 1/2
64	62	Merck	1/8	-6.0	-40.1	1/8	64 1/2	62 1/2	1/8	64 1/2	62 1/2	1/8	64 1/2	62 1/2

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Ch.	Yld.	P/E	Ch.	High	Low	Ch.	High	Low	Ch.	High	Low
62	60	Novartis	1/8	-6.2	-41.1	1/8	62 1/2	60 1/2	1/8	62 1/2	60 1/2	1/8	62 1/2	60 1/2
60	58	Amgen	1/8	-6.4	-42.1	1/8	60 1/2	58 1/2	1/8	60 1/2	58 1/2	1/8	60 1/2	58 1/2
58	56	Boeing	1/8	-6.6	-43.1	1/8	58 1/2	56 1/2	1/8	58 1/2	56 1/2	1/8	58 1/2	56 1/2
56	54	McDonald's	1/8	-6.8	-44.1	1/8	56 1/2	54 1/2	1/8	56 1/2	54 1/2	1/8	56 1/2	54 1/2

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Ch.	Yld.	P/E	Ch.	High	Low	Ch.	High	Low	Ch.	High	Low
54	52	Johnson & Johnson	1/8	-7.0	-45.1	1/8	54 1/2	52 1/2	1/8	54 1/2	52 1/2	1/8	54 1/2	52 1/2
52	50	Merck	1/8	-7.2	-46.1	1/8	52 1/2	50 1/2	1/8	52 1/2	50 1/2	1/8	52 1/2	50 1/2
50	48	Novartis	1/8	-7.4	-47.1	1/8	50 1/2	48 1/2	1/8	50 1/2	48 1/2	1/8	50 1/2	48 1/2
48	46	Amgen	1/8	-7.6	-48.1	1/8	48 1/2	46 1/2	1/8	48 1/2	46 1/2	1/8	48 1/2	46 1/2

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Ch.	Yld.	P/E	Ch.	High	Low	Ch.	High	Low	Ch.	High	Low
186	184	SWFT	1/8	-7.8	-49.1	1/8	186 1/2	184 1/2	1/8	186 1/2	184 1/2	1/8	186 1/2	184 1/2
186	184	SWFT	1/8	-7.8	-49.1	1/8	186 1/2	184 1/2	1/8	186 1/2	184 1/2	1/8	186 1/2	184 1/2
186	184	SOURCE	1/8	-7.8	-49.1	1/8	186 1/2	184 1/2	1/8	186 1/2	184 1/2	1/8	186 1/2	184 1/2
44	42	Sourdis	1/8	-7.8	-49.1	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2
44	42	Sourdis	1/8	-7.8	-49.1	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2
44	42	Sourdis	1/8	-7.8	-49.1	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2
44	42	Sourdis	1/8	-7.8	-49.1	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2
44	42	Sourdis	1/8	-7.8	-49.1	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2
44	42	Sourdis	1/8	-7.8	-49.1	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2
44	42	Sourdis	1/8	-7.8	-49.1	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2
44	42	Sourdis	1/8	-7.8	-49.1	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2
44	42	Sourdis	1/8	-7.8	-49.1	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2
44	42	Sourdis	1/8	-7.8	-49.1	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2
44	42	Sourdis	1/8	-7.8	-49.1	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2
44	42	Sourdis	1/8	-7.8	-49.1	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2
44	42	Sourdis	1/8	-7.8	-49.1	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2
44	42	Sourdis	1/8	-7.8	-49.1	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2
44	42	Sourdis	1/8	-7.8	-49.1	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2
44	42	Sourdis	1/8	-7.8	-49.1	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2
44	42	Sourdis	1/8	-7.8	-49.1	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2
44	42	Sourdis	1/8	-7.8	-49.1	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2
44	42	Sourdis	1/8	-7.8	-49.1	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2
44	42	Sourdis	1/8	-7.8	-49.1	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2
44	42	Sourdis	1/8	-7.8	-49.1	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2
44	42	Sourdis	1/8	-7.8	-49.1	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2
44	42	Sourdis	1/8	-7.8	-49.1	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2
44	42	Sourdis	1/8	-7.8	-49.1	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2
44	42	Sourdis	1/8	-7.8	-49.1	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2
44	42	Sourdis	1/8	-7.8	-49.1	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2
44	42	Sourdis	1/8	-7.8	-49.1	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2
44	42	Sourdis	1/8	-7.8	-49.1	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2
44	42	Sourdis	1/8	-7.8	-49.1	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2
44	42	Sourdis	1/8	-7.8	-49.1	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2
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44	42	Sourdis	1/8	-7.8	-49.1	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2	1/8	44 1/2	42 1/2
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## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Singapore Rules on Foreign Brokers

**Agence France-Press**  
SINGAPORE — The Stock Exchange of Singapore, under pressure from the Monetary Authority, said Thursday that it would allow foreign control of local brokerages, starting later this year.

The Stock Exchange said that it had decided to raise the present ceiling of 49 percent on foreign holdings to 70 percent but that it would limit to eight the number of brokerages to come under foreign control. Several conditions were attached.

One is that the foreign firms sup-

port, as market-makers or sponsors, such new developments as the SEDDAQ secondary stock exchange for companies not listed on the Singapore Stock Exchange. The secondary exchange is to be launched next week.

Another condition is that the firms have a three-year record of local participation and be able to show that half the transactions done by their joint-venture brokerages were brought in from abroad.

Stock Exchange officials said that exemptions to the length of partnership would be considered and that geographical distribution

of the foreign firms would also be a factor in gaining clearance to take controlling stakes.

Of the 24 active brokerages in the Stock Exchange, three have foreign partners: Summit Securities with Hoare Govett; K.H. Lim with Deak Morgan and J.M. Sassoon with Kuwait Investment Office.

Local news reports have indicated that several firms, including Morgan Grenfell (Asia) and Citibank, have shown interest in buying into local brokerages. The Stock Exchange set March 31 as the deadline for proposals.

The idea of allowing local brokerages to be taken over by foreign concerns was first advanced by the Monetary Authority of Singapore in December 1985.

Resistance from some major local brokerages at that time caused the limit on foreign stakes to be raised to just 49 percent, from 25 percent.

The Monetary Authority, in effect, the central bank, polices the securities markets under wide governmental powers.

## Merrill Lynch Sells Stake In a Hong Kong Company

**Reuters**  
HONG KONG — Merrill Lynch, the big U.S. brokerage, announced Wednesday that it had severed ties with one of Hong Kong's major financial companies, Sun Hung Kai, by selling its 25 percent share in the firm.

Stock analysts said the relationship had failed to produce the big profits expected.

Merrill Lynch did not say how much it received for the stake it bought in 1982 for more than 500 million Hong Kong dollars (about \$65 million at current exchange rates).

It did not name the buyer but sources close to the transaction said it was a group of Hong Kong businessmen.

Merrill Lynch said in a statement: "While our relationship with Sun Hung Kai has been fruitful, we have determined that the financial markets have changed significantly since the time of our investment and both Sun Hung Kai and Merrill Lynch have agreed to develop our respective businesses independently."

Sun Hung Kai was founded by Fung King Hey, an entrepreneur who fled to Hong Kong from China in 1949. Mr. Fung, who died in 1985, made a fortune in the property boom of the 1960s and 1970s but saw his corporate empire tested in 1983 after the market collapsed.

Merrill Lynch was forced to pump cash into the company, which is still controlled by the Fung family, to save its investment.

Stock analysts said that Merrill Lynch had been looking to sever the link for some time and that the big rise in share prices in the last year had made a sale possible.

## Toyota Says Net Fell 44%, Blames High Yen

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

**TOKYO** — Toyota Motor Corp., Japan's biggest automaker, said Thursday that both sales and profit fell in the first half of its current fiscal year, the first such decline since the mid-1970s.

Toyota said its net profit had declined 44.4 percent in the half-year ended Dec. 31, to 75.7 billion yen, equivalent to \$491.6 million at current rates.

The company attributed the drop, from 136.2 billion yen in the year-earlier period, mainly to the yen's appreciation against the dollar, which made exports fall or become less profitable.

The average exchange rate used for reporting was 158 yen per dollar in the first half of the 1986-87 year, against 223 a year earlier.

Sales were 3.02 trillion yen for the half-year, down 4.6 percent, Toyota said.

Toyota's vice president, Masami Iwasaki, said at a news conference that parent company sales were expected to reach 6.1 trillion yen in the year ending June 30, compared with 6.3 trillion in 1985-86.

This figure was predicated on the dollar's remaining just above 150 yen, he said.

The Toyota executive said that it would be hard to avoid a big fall in

full-year profit if the exchange rate remained at the present level.

Toyota said its exports fell 9 percent from a year earlier, to 904,697 in the first half of 1986-87, due to lower shipments to the Middle East and China, despite increased shipments to the United States and Europe. Domestic sales rose 6.6 percent to 878,194.

Exports for 1986-87 are estimated at 1.81 million vehicles, down from 1.97 million a year earlier.

In 1985-86, Toyota had a 17.2 percent year-on-year drop in net profit, to 255.19 billion yen.

(NYT, Reuters)

## TRADERS: U.S. Charges 3 in Insider-Trading Case

**(Continued from Page 1)**

schemes. Kidder, Peabody, a subsidiary of General Electric Co., was not charged.

After a hearing in U.S. District Court in Manhattan, Mr. Tabor was released on a \$500,000 bond. Mr. Wigton and Mr. Freeman were each freed on \$250,000 bonds.

Preliminary hearings were scheduled March 2 and 3. Pleas were not entered, pending indictment.

The complaints said that the informant told government investigators that, from June 1984 to January 1986, the men exchanged inside information to trade stock, "resulting in millions of dollars in illegal profits to Kidder."

U.S. law forbids securities trading that is based on information not available to the general public. At Merrill Lynch, a spokesman

said Mr. Tabor was asked to leave in early January, six months after he joined the firm. "We have no knowledge of any improprieties that occurred during the few months that he was associated with Merrill Lynch," the spokesman said.

He added that Mr. Tabor "was asked to depart because his trading philosophy did not conform to ours." Prosecutors said that Mr. Tabor was let go by Merrill Lynch on Wednesday but the spokesman said "he hasn't been here for three weeks; he was released the first week in January."

Mr. Tabor left Kidder, Peabody in February 1986 and worked briefly for Chemical New York Corp. before joining Merrill Lynch.

In a statement Thursday, Kidder, Peabody made no mention of

Mr. Tabor but referred to charges against Mr. Wigton, its head of over-the-counter trading and arbitrage. Kidder said it has a policy against trading on information not available to the public.

A spokeswoman for Goldman Sachs said officials were not immediately available for comment.

On the New York Stock Exchange, prices closed lower Thursday and analysts blamed the new insider-trading case for part of the decline.

"Concern over interest rates and the dollar are still a major factor in this market," said Peter van den Berg, a trader for Shearson Lehman Brothers, "but for the time being they were overshadowed by today's insider-trading developments."

(UPI, AP, Reuters)

## COMPANY NOTES

**Amdahl Corp.**, the computer maker, introduced the Amdahl 5890-400E three-way processor and four enhanced processors known as the E models. The company said the 5890-400E, with three central processing units, offers 1.35 to 1.45 times the instruction rate of its 5890-300E model.

**Blockbuster Entertainment Corp.** said it had agreed to sell 1.26 million shares of its common stock to an investor group for about \$18.6 million. The company said proceeds will be used to accelerate its superstore expansion program, for potential acquisitions and for other corporate purposes.

**Denison Mines Ltd.** said it had completed the previously announced \$136 million sale of an interest in its oil properties in Egypt's western desert to IEOC Co. a unit of Italy's state-owned oil company, AGIP.

**Esso Resources Canada Ltd.** is considering the construction of a pipeline to carry gas from the Canadian Arctic toward markets in the United States, it said.

**Johnson & Johnson** has sought approval to sell a sweetener that could compete with aspartame, the sugar substitute marketed by Monsanto Co. as NutraSweet. Johnson & Johnson said it had filed a petition with the Food and Drug Administration to market the sugar-derived sweetener, called sucralose, that is 600 times sweeter than sugar but has no calories.

**Lai Sun Garment Co.** said it would raise 211.2 million Hong Kong dollars (\$27.1 million) by placing 3.3 million new shares at 64 dollars each through

Vickers da Costa Hong Kong Ltd. and Sun Hung Kai Securities Ltd.

**MIM Ltd.**, the British fund management firm, and an investor group it leads have raised their stake in Di Giorgio Corp. to 7.4 percent of the outstanding common stock, or 627,000 shares, from 5.4 percent. MIM and other group members are directly or indirectly owned by Britannia Arrow Holdings PLC. The shares were bought for investment purposes, the group said.

**Morgan Grenfell & Co.** has arranged two export finance packages for Vneshtorgbank, the Soviet foreign trade bank, Morgan said. The first is an 11-year financing to support a \$28 million supply contract for agricultural equipment between Valmont Industries Corp., based in Nebraska, and a Soviet foreign trade body, Tekhmashimport. Morgan, Bank of Scotland and Moscow Narodny Bank Ltd. also arranged a protocol for fixed rate credits in support of Soviet imports of British capital goods. The protocol is for an unspecified amount.

**Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.** said its stake in Imperial Chemical Industries PLC had fallen slightly to 96.23 million shares from an announced 98.5 million shares last October. The current stake represents 14.64 percent of outstanding shares.

**Occidental Petroleum Corp.'s** unit Occidental Berau of Indonesia Inc. has signed an exploration and production contract with Indonesia's state oil company, Pertamina, to operate in Irian Jaya Province.

## Kaiser Steel Corp. Seeks Chapter 11 Bankruptcy Help

**The Associated Press**

**DENVER** — Kaiser Steel Corp. and its wholly owned subsidiary Cottonwood Canyon Land Co. filed for Chapter 11 protection under U.S. bankruptcy laws, the company said Thursday.

Kaiser Steel, based in Colorado Springs, employs about 1,000 workers at its main facilities in Fontana, California. There are about 5,000 retirees from the company. It filed its Chapter 11 request in U.S. bankruptcy court in Denver, seeking protection from its creditors while it works out a reorganization plan.

Kaiser, once the ninth-largest U.S. steelmaker with 13,000 employees, has sizable coal assets. The company listed 20 major creditors with a total of about \$8.7 million in debts.

Kaiser's reorganization petition represents the latest casualty in the troubled U.S. steel industry, which faces stiff competition from imports.

**LTV Corp.**, the nation's second-largest steel producer, filed for reorganization last July.

On the New York Stock Exchange, prices closed lower Thursday and analysts blamed the new insider-trading case for part of the decline.

"Concern over interest rates and the dollar are still a major factor in this market," said Peter van den Berg, a trader for Shearson Lehman Brothers, "but for the time being they were overshadowed by today's insider-trading developments."

(UPI, AP, Reuters)

**Net Asset Value on February 5, 1987**  
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## BUSINESS PEOPLE

## Chemical Said to Name New No. 2

**By Arthur Higbee**  
*International Herald Tribune*

New York's Chemical Bank will soon name Thomas S. Johnson, now head of its capital markets group, as president, banking sources have told The New York Times.

They said Mr. Johnson, 46, architect of Chemical's investment banking operations, would effectively become Chemical's chief operating officer under Walter V. Shipley, 51, chairman and chief executive. Although Robert J. Callender, 56, head of Chemical's world banking group, is expected to be named vice chairman, the sources said that Mr. Johnson would clearly be the No. 2 executive at Chemical.

The capital markets group, hardly existent at the start of the decade, is now powerful in a few crucial areas like foreign currency trading and interest rate swaps. Reflecting that one-third of the bank's earnings now come from investment banking, Chemical is also expected to announce a reorganization that would combine its investment banking and commercial banking groups.

Similar reorganizations have been undertaken by J.P. Morgan & Co., Bankers Trust Co., and First Chicago Corp.

**Atlantic Research Corp.**, an Alexandria, Virginia, maker of rocket motors, has rejected a proposal by Henry D. Clarke Jr., chairman and chief executive of Clabir Corp., a Greenwich, Connecticut, holding company, to acquire Atlantic for \$274 million. Last month Clabir had raised its stockholding in Atlantic to 13.3 percent.

**Stone Container Corp.**, a Chicago manufacturer of paper and cardboard containers, said James W. Frew, 59, president and chief operating officer since 1983, had resigned to pursue other interests. It said Roger W. Stone, 51, chairman and chief executive, would assume the post of president as well.

**Rumelheimer International** of Rochester, Wisconsin, has named Drew Duncan as managing director of its London-based subsidiary, Rumelheimer Europe Ltd. The company furnishes information on travel and living costs to companies transferring employees to foreign posts. Mr. Duncan, 38, most re-

cently was director of British sales for Homequity, the American relocation services firm.

**London Interstate Bank Ltd.**, a subsidiary of Sparekassen SDS of Copenhagen, Scandinavia's largest savings bank, has promoted Vagn S. Pedersen, 43, its Danish deputy managing director, to managing director and chief executive officer. He replaces Robert N. Bee, 62, an American, who is retiring.

**MIM Holdings Ltd.**, the Brisbane-based Australian mining group, has appointed Grant Casley, former head of its silver-lead refinery in the United Kingdom, as general manager of its Copper Refineries Pty. unit, which runs MIM's Townsville refinery in Queensland. Mr. Casley replaces Peter Slaughter, who will be given another job within the group.

**Hill Samuel Group PLC**, the British merchant bankers and brokers, promoted Trevor Batkin to managing director of its new Hill Samuel Investment Services (Asia) Ltd. in Hong Kong. Mr. Batkin, 38, had been managing director of the firm's Pacific Securities division, also in Hong Kong.

## Wheeling Steel To Be Managed By 3 Directors

**New York Times Service**

**PITTSBURGH** — Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp.'s board has named an executive committee of three directors to run the company.

They are John P. Innes 2d, George A. Ferris, and Lloyd C. Lubensky.

A leadership struggle began at the end of the year when Allen E. Paulson, who was chairman, sold his 34.2 percent stake in Wheeling-Pittsburgh to Mr. Lubensky, 64, who had been expected to become chairman as the largest stockholder. He said later that he was not sure what role he would play.

The chairmanship remains vacant. Mr. Ferris, 70, is the company's chief executive. Mr. Innes, 52, was named chairman of the new executive committee. He formerly was general counsel of Gulfstream Aerospace Corp. Mr. Paulson, 63, is chairman of Gulfstream.

## NORSK: \$46 Million Loss

**(Continued from first finance page)**

kroner in 1986 from 3.76 billion kroner in 1985. Net earnings from refining and oil distribution activities fell as a result of write-downs of inventories because of lower oil prices, Norsk Hydro said.

Financial items showed a cost of 1.135 billion kroner compared to gains of 65 million kroner in 1985.

Mikael Sjøvall, an analyst with Kleinwort Grensvort Securities in London said he believed the costs absorbed by Norsk Hydro during 1986 would be reflected in a strong profit recovery in 1987 and 1988.

"These earnings are a bit disappointing, but they have laid the basis for quite an improvement," Mr. Sjøvall declared. He noted that fertilizer prices had been rising recently, but said that due to delivery problems associated with harsh winter weather, Norsk Hydro would probably show poor results into the first quarter of 1987.

As a result, he said, Norsk Hydro shares would probably be attractively priced through the early part of 1987.

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*Via The Associated Press*

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